The Bombay Gazette.

No 9,755—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1880.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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To Subscribers—Up-country.

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Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
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Third do.	„ 2 8
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A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .....8 As. per Line.
Second do. .....4½ „ „
Third and succeeding .....2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.
For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a consider able time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wants of Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Chances of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
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Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.
No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

Domestic occurrences: Each—Two Rupees.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

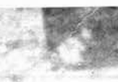
Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.
Price per Copy.....As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

will despatch steamers as follows:—



FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. SIRDHANA, 2,660 Tons, on THURSDAY, 26th Feb., 1880, at 3 P.M., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Cocanada, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Cocanada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Goalpore, False Point, Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Coonoor, where they will arrive at 7-45 p. m., and after the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S.S. INDIA, 1,059 Tons, on TUESDAY, 2nd March, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, on SATURDAY, 28th February, 1880, at 10 a.m.

FOR LONDON, via SUEZ, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons on FRIDAY, the 12th March, 1880, connecting at Aden with S. S. ARCOT, 1,782 Tons.

Saloon passage	Rs. 500
Second Class passage	„ 325

The Arcot is due in London on 29th April. Transfer at Aden made by Company.

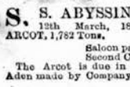
FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on FRIDAY, 12th March, 1880. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered, as the Union Company's steamer is timed to leave Zanzibar for Natal within 24 hours of Abyssinia's arrival.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 24th February 1880. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY

via SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.
THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA BOMBAY and on the 24th, on the 1st
of each Month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40
Suez	290	210	90
Port Said	380	240	90
Messina	500	340	140
Naples	510	340	140
Leghorn	500	340	140
Genoa	500	340	140
Marseilles	520	350	140

Including Wine. Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—
ARABIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st March, 1880.
ASSIRIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 25th March, 1880.
SINGAPORE, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st April, 1880.
SUMATRA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st May, 1880.

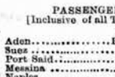
All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.
The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a.m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.
First and Second Class through Railway Tickets, from NAPLES to LONDON, are now issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.
Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can now be booked at through rates.
For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent, Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
No. 2, Hummam Street.

Bombay, 21st November 1879.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, GENOA, AND NAPLES,
AND
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE following sailings have been arranged:—

FOR MARSEILLES, GENOA AND NAPLES.

Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	
COLUMBIA	John Craig	1097	300 about 7th Apl.

PASSAGE MONEY.....Rs. 400.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA GENOA.

Commander.	Tons.	H. P.	
BRITANNIA	Robert Hutchinson	500	about 17th March
OLYMPIA	John Craig	2050	424 „ 24th March
MACEDONIA	R. Laird	2272	485 „ 14th April

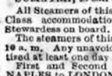
PASSAGE MONEY TO GENOA.....Rs. 400.
PASSAGE MONEY TO LIVERPOOL.....„ 500.
For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 4th February 1880.

CUNARD LINE.

DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.



THE S.S. BATAVIA, 2,553 Tons, 450 H.P., THE FIRST OF THE "CUNARD COMPANY'S LINE, will be despatched as above on or about the 27th March.

Her accommodation is spacious, comfortable and airy, and fitted with all requisites for the comfort of Passengers. Carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

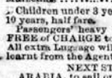
PASSAGE MONEY.....Rs. 500.
or other particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 9th February 1880.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.



THE following Steamers will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE:—

S. S. TIMAVO, Captain A. Sopranich, on or about the 10th March, 1880, calling at Aden, Jedda, Suez and Port Said.
S. S. ETTORE, Captain C. Lazarich, on the 20th March, 1880, calling at Aden, Suez and Port Said.
Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	„ 375	„ 195	„ 143 0
To Port Said	„ 325	„ 255	„ 131 0
To Suez	„ 300	„ 240	„ 122 0
To Aden	„ 170	„ 130	„ 66 8

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
Consignments effected by the General Insurance Company, Limited, Marine Branch.
For further particulars, freight, passage, etc., etc., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Essoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 11th Feb, 1880.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880
VENETIA	2726	450	J. Orman	28th Feb.
MONGOLIA	2833	530	E. M. Edmond	6th March.
SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	13th do.
NEPAUL	3536	600	J. S. Murray	20th do.
ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	27th do.
DECCAN	3429	550	W. B. Andrews	3rd April.
TEHERAN	2589	460	A. H. Johnson	10th do.
KAISER-I-HIND	4025	700	R. Methven	17th do.
SURAT	3141	530	W. E. Breeze	24th do.
PESHAWUR	3900	600		1st May.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.
For passage, &c., apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 19th February 1880. Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880
GWALIOR	2732	450	J. C. Babot	27th Feb.
KASHGAR	2621	450	E. J. Baker	12th March.
NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	26th do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.
For Passage, &c., apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 19th February 1880. Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
SIAM	3014	500	G. N. Hector	28th Feb. 1880
KASHGAR	2621	450	E. J. Baker	12th March.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p. m, on the day of sailing.
For Passage, &c., apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 19th February 1880. Superintendent.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

MR. DAVID MACIVER'S Steam Ship THESSALY, 1,925 Tons, H. P. 200, Captain F. Harrod, will be dispatched about 3rd March.

She has comfortable First Class Passenger accommodation.
FARE TO LIVERPOOL.....Rs. 450.
For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 4th February 1880.

BOMBAY TO LONDON.
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamer OCEAN KING, Captain E. Scott, 2,300 Tons, 450 H.P., nominal, will sail as above on or about the 10th March.

She has comfortable First Class accommodation for a few first class passengers.
PASSAGE MONEY...Rs. 500.
For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 16th February 1880.

HALL LINE.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following are the sailings at present arranged:—

Commander.	Tons.	H.P.		
City of Baltimore	J. Verril	2300	300 about	25th Feb.
Rydal Hall	Owen Lloyd	3709	400 „	24th Mar.
Speke Hall	J. Brand	2700	400 „	21st Apl.

Passage Money.....Rs. 500.
For further information apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 28th January 1880.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE CITY OF BALTIMORE will sail on the 25th instant without fail.

FARE.....Rs. 500.
For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 18th February 1880.

NOTICE.—ANCHOR LINE INDIAN SERVICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S.S. BRITANNIA, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. HORSLEY, from CARDIFF, are hereby informed of the steamer's ARRIVAL and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING to the Captain, U. Raymeni, at Messrs. Curse-jee and Edulje, Dubashes, and TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay from the ship's side.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of lost luggage at the G. I. P. Railway Station Boree Bunder.
On FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place
A quantity of lost luggage.

YACHT "SEA-QUEEN" FOR SALE.

On FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 5 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Apollo Bunder, the Yacht "Sea-Queen" as she lays at her moorings off Apollo Bunder, with her two boats, one of which has a mast and sail and is very fast.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. have been instructed to sell by Auction in the upper Saloons of Messrs. Foundy and Co., on a day to be hereafter fixed, a very valuable collection of Indian, Chinese, and Japanese works of art in the very choicest and best style of workmanship. Further particulars will be published hereafter.

BONA-FIDE.

On MONDAY, the 8th March next, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to s ll by Public Auction, at Breach Candy, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French polished household furniture, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome strong-built landau, for a single pair of horses, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c, &c., the property of R. H. Baker, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.
N.B.—The plants will be sold at 6-30 a. m. on the same day.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 25th February 1880.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 26th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist, &c.

3 bales grey shirtings.
2 „ grey T cloth.
5 cases colored prints.
7 „ sherry wine in quarts.

On account of whom it may concern.
19 cases Venicean Beads in assorted colors.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
A consignment of fresh hams in canvas, price annas 12 per lb
A sewing machine by Wheeler and Wilson.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 25th February 1880.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
CHEMISTS, MANUFACTURERS, AND SHIPPERS OF INDIAN DRUGS.

EVERY requisite in Medicine procurable at their
WAREHOUSES.
SASSOON HOUSE, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
LABORATORY,
ARMENIAN LANE,
BOMBAY.

KEMP'S PURIFYING SALINE.

TO regard any IMPORTED NOSTRUM as superior to the above is an UTTER DELUSION. A daily extending consumption and an experience exceeding TWENTY-FIVE YEARS guarantees its medicinal excellence.

Per Bottle Re. 1-4. Per dozen, Rs. 12.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

FLEAS IN DOGS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ASIAN."

(February 3rd, 1880.)

SIR,—Many enquiries are made for a preventive of fleas in dogs. I have tried all the soaps and powders made in England only to abandon them; but at last a thing has been found which will positively, thoroughly, and almost *instantaneously* rid dogs of fleas. The thing is Kemp's Caucasian Insect Powder. Rub the hair back and apply with a mufineer or dredged Once a week will suffice; so that the thing is economical; *it is absolutely and thoroughly efficacious.*

Kemp's Vermin Exterminator is first-rate for destroying rats.

(Signed) GLENCAIRN.

Caucasian Insect Powder, Tins Re. 1, Re. 1-12, and Rs. 3-8.
Vermin Exterminator, Bottles Re. 1.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE.

COMMENCING
MONDAY, MARCH 1st.
BEN ALLAH,
THE PREMIER VENTRILOQUIST OF THE WORLD.

1st Seats	Rs. 3
2nd „	„ 2
3rd „	„ 1

Seats may be secured at the Institute on the days of Performance.
Doors open 8-30 P.M. Performance 9 P.M.

HALL LINE.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

THE S. S. CITY of BALTIMORE will sail THIS AFTERNOON (WEDNESDAY) at 4 p.m.

Passengers should be on board not later than 3 p.m.

From 1 p.m. till 3 p. m., the Company's Steam Launch will run to and from the steamer for the conveyance of Passengers.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. CLAN FRASER, ARRIVED from LIVERPOOL, are hereby requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING to our office for our counter-signature and TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunders.

PINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Bombay, 23rd February 1880. Agents.

PARTNERSHIP UP TO Rs. 50,000.

THE ADVERTISER, who formerly resided in Bombay, is OPEN to a suitable OFFER of PARTNERSHIP in a firm having a SOUND WELL-ESTABLISHED BUSINESS, in the management of which he could take an ACTIVE SHARE in Bombay. H. C., 15, Alexandra Road, Gipsy Hill, London.

EXCHANGE WITH ENGLAND.

	s. d.	
RATE for Payments at once at Home by Telegraphic advice	1 7⅛	per Rupee.
Ditto for Circular Notes, for the use of Travellers and others in any part of the world	1 8 1/32	„
Ditto Demand Drafts, payable in England, Scotland, or Ireland, free of charge	1 8 1/32	„
Ditto 3 months' do.	1 8¼	„
Ditto 6 do. do.	1 8⅜	„

These rates fluctuate, but the highest rate of the day upon which any transaction takes place, will be given.
Drafts sent direct to the Home address, if desired. No Commission or Agency charged. Government Currency Notes of any circle received at their full value—par.

WM. WATSON & Co.
Anglo-Indian Agency, 28, Apollo Street, Bombay, 23rd February 1880.

SURAT CITY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that SEALED TENDERS will be received up to the 29th instant, by the undersigned, for the SUPPLY of the best refined new DEVOE'S KEROSINE OIL and small CHIMNEYS for the year 1880-81.

Each Tender should be accompanied with Rs. 50 as earnest-money.

The Tenderer should give his rate for Oil per Surat maund, and for Chimneys per dozen, delivered in the Municipal Office. The Chimney to bear the following inscription on the glass—"Surat City Municipality" or "S. C. M."

The Committee does not bind itself to accept the lowest Tender, or to assign reason for rejecting any Tender.

Further particulars can be obtained from the undersigned during office hours.

NANU MIANNE,
Secretary, S. C. M.
Surat, City Municipality's Office, 18th February 1880.

NOTICE is hereby given, that PARSEE LIMJEEBHOY PESTONJEE SHROFF has contracted to SELL all that piece or parcel of Goverment LAND or GROUND, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 23, and new Survey No. 29,625, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the east side of Eduljee Nowrojee Road, Colaba, in the subdistrict of Fort, in the City of Bombay, and which said piece of land contains by admeasurement one hundred and eighty-three square yards or thereabouts, and which house is assessed under No. 183, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the north by a certain lane, on or towards the east by a sweeper's passage, and on or towards the west by the said Eduljee Nowrojee Road, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Limjee Pestonjee Shroff. ANY and ALL PERSONS having any CLAIM in or to the said premises by way of mortgage, inheritance, gift, or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known to the undersigned WITHIN FOURTEEN DAYS from the date hereof at his office, No. 22, Church Gate Street, Fort, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim.—Dated this 24th day of February 1880.

PESTONJEE KAVASJEE,
Purchaser's Attorney.

HOLKAR AND SINDIA-NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTICE.

EXTENSION OF THE LINE FROM RUTLAM TO JAORA.

THE public are hereby informed that on and after the 25th instant, two new Stations, viz. NAMLI and JAORA, will be OPENED for TRAFFIC, and Passengers' Luggage, Horses, Carriages, Dogs, Parcels, Goods, &c., be booked to and from those Stations, from or to other Stations on the Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch State, the Great Indian Peninsula, and connected Railways.

The Rates and Fares between the two new Stations, and Khandwa and other Stations, can be ascertained on application to any Station Master on the Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch State Railways, or to the undersigned.

The Up and Down Mail Trains will be the only Passengers Trains running between Rutlam and Jaora, and arrive at, and leave Jaora as under:—

Distance From Khandwa.	Stations.	Down Mail.	Distance from Rutlam.	Stations.	Up Mail.
	Khandwa...Dep.	a.m. 10 10		Jaora .....Dep.	a. m. 3 0
72½	Mhow..... „	p. m. 4 25	12½	Namli ..... „	3 38
85½	Indore..... „	5 30	26½	Rutlam..... „	4 55
119½	Fatehabad.. „	7 35	69½	Fatehabad. „	8 55
159½	Rutlam ..... „	9 40	94½	Indore..... „	10 55
167½	Namli..... „	a.m. 12 15	107½	Mhow ..... „	Noon. 12 5
180	Jaora .....arrl	a.m. 1 5	180	Khandwa...arrl.	p. m. 5 55

N. B.—Passengers travelling from Ujjain to Namli or Jaora, should take Tickets by the Up Mixed Train, leaving Ujjain 5-45 P.M., and change carriages at Fatehabad Junction.

By Order,
W. E. HARTT.
Traffic Superintendent,
Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch State Railways.
Traffic Superintendent's Office, Mhow, 20th February 1880.

COOPER & COMPANY,
NEWS AGENTS.

THE following ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS are now open for immediate subscription:—

NEWSPAPERS.	Bombay. Twelve Months.	Up country. Twelve Months.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Standard	50 0	59 12
Army and Navy Gazette	22 8	24 8
B-ll's Life in London	22 8	24 8
Broad Arrow	22 8	24 8
English Mechanic and World of Science	13 12	15 12
Field (with Supplements)	31 0	34 12
Fun (with Almanac)	8 12	10 12
Graphic (with all the extra, Nos.)	24 8	27 0
Home News	19 8	21 8
Illustrated Police News	9 0	11 0
Illustrated London News (with all the extra numbers)	24 8	27 0
Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News	24 8	26 12
Judy (including Almanac)	12 8	14 8
Lancet	24 8	26 8
Lloyd's Weekly Nowspaper	9 0	11 0
News of the World	12 8	14 5
Overland Mail	19 8	21 8
Pall Mall Budget	22 8	24 8
Penny Illustrated Paper	9 0	11 0
Pictorial World	14 12	16 12
Public Opinion	12 8	14 8
Punch (with Almanac)	14 8	16 8
Queen and Ladies' Newspaper	30 0	34 0
Reynold's Weekly News	8 12	10 12
Saturday Review	22 8	24 8
Scientific American	18 0	20 0
Times (Weekly edition)	11 4	13 4
Truth	22 8	24 8
Vanity Fair	38 0	40 8
World	22 8	24 8
PERIODICALS.		
All the Year Round	6 0	7 8
Argosy (The)	3 12	4 12
Art Journal	18 0	20 0
Belgravia	7 0	8 8
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine	18 0	20 0
Bow Bells	5 8	7 0
Bow Bells Novellette	4 12	6 4
Cassell's Family Magazine	4 0	5 8
Chatterbox	3 0	4 8
Cornhill Magazine	7 0	8 8
Every Month	2 8	3 4
Family Herald	3 12	4 12
Gentleman's Magazine	7 0	8 8
Illustrated Carpenter and Builder	5 0	6 8
Illustrated Household Journal and Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine	7 0	8 8
Ladies' Gazette of Fashion	8 0	9 8
Ladies' Treasury	5 0	6 8
Le Follet	11 4	12 12
London Journal	5 8	7 0
London and Paris Magazine of Fashions	7 0	8 8
Macmillan's Magazine	7 0	8 8
Men of Mark	12 0	14 0
Myra's Journal	4 0	5 8
Myra's Midmonthly Journal	4 0	5 8
Nineteenth Century	18 0	20 0
Once a Week	7 0	8 8
Schild's Monthly Journal of Paris Dress Fashion	3 0	4 8
Sylvia's Home Journal	4 0	5 8
Temple Bar	7 0	7 0
Textile Manufacturer	8 0	10 0
Wedding Bells	4 0	6 0
World of Fashion	7 0	9 0
Young Ladies' Journal	6 4	8 0

Back Numbers will be supplied if in Stock, or will be ordered out from England if available.

COOPER & Co., Meadow Street, Bombay.

OLD GLENLIVET.

THIS WHISKY is a blend from some of the most noted Distilleries in Scotland, and is guaranteed to consist of PURE MALT SPIRIT only. It is thoroughly matured, very mellow, and entirely free from any smoky or objectionable flavour.

As large holders of the different kinds from which the Blend is made, we are in a position to allow the various Distillings to become thoroughly amalgamated before being bottled, an advantage which consumers of the article will readily appreciate.

TREACHER & Co. feel that it would be an insult to the intelligence of their Constituents to *put forward* Chemical Analysis and Medical Reports regarding this "Fine Old Spirit," as, however, gratifying these may be in themselves, they are obviously useless as affording a guarantee, that the Spirit offered, is the same as that commented upon.

TREACHER & Co. consider that the proper test of excellence of any article, consists in the demand for it, and judged by that standard, the fact, that, the sale of their "Fine Old Glenlivet" has increased more than tenfold during the past three years, and continues monthly to increase, may be accepted as conclusive proof of its character and value.

Samples sent on application.

Per 1 dozen case.....Cash Rs. 22-8.

☞ SPECIAL QUOTATIONS TO MESSES, CLUBS, CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES AND OTHERS FOR QUARTER CASKS, HOGSHEADS, AND PUNCHEONS, WHICH ARE ALWAYS KEPT IN STOCK AT THE COMPANY'S WINE CELLARS, BYCULLA.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THACKER AND CO., Ld.

SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER & Co. (Limited), import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers; principally TROUGHTON and SIMMS, ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at a slightly cheaper rate.

Theodolites.
Dumpy Levels.
Levelling Staves.
Prismatic Compasses.
Pocket Sextants.
Optical Squares.
Clinometers.
Spirit Levels.
Pocket Levels.
Pantographs.
Cases of Instruments.
Pocket Sets.
Half Sets.
Spare Instruments.

Architects' Scales.
Marquois Scales.
Protractors (all kinds).
Pocket Rules.
Parallel Rulers (all kinds).
Measuring Tapes.
Do. Chains.
T Squares.
Set Squares.
Straight Edges.
Railway Curves.
French Curves.
Drawing Boards
Stencil Plates.

Field Books.
Level Books.
Note Books.
Mapping Pens.
Indian Ink.
Plotting Scales.
Mounted Drawing Papers.
Cartoon Papers.
Tracing Cloth.
Tracing Paper.
Sectional Paper.
Sundries.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Dry Water Colours.
Moist do. in pans.
Slow drying do. in tubes.
Oil Colours in tubes.
Dry Water Colour Boxes.
Moist ditto.
Oil Colour Boxes.
Illuminating Colour Boxes.

Camel Hair Pencils.
Siberian do.
Sable do.
Hog Hair Tools or Oils.
Sable ditto.
Varnishes, Oils, &c.
Drawing Papers.
Oil Painting Paper.
Prepared Canvas.
Do. Millboards.

Mahl Sticks.
Palettes, Slabs, &c.
Palette Knives.
Dippers, &c.
Bristol Boards.
Mounting Boards.
Drawing Pencils.
Crayons.
Gold and Silver Shells.
Gold Leaf.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS UPON APPLICATION.

*** *All Articles advertised are kept in stock.*

THACKER & CO., LIMITED,
BAMPART ROW, NEXT TO ORIENTAL BANK BOMBAY.

CAMPAIGN WATCHES.

THE FIRST CLASS CAMP KEYLESS PATENT LEVER WATCH

May be obtained for Rs. 20 only (Cash) at

EDMOND CHARPIE,
WATCHMAKER.
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

Out-station orders should be accompanied by remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

BEST FELT HATS,
MADE ON THE IMPROVED LIGHT CONSOLIDATED BODY.

DISCOUNT.—Two Annas in the Rupee for Ready Money.

ALL THE NEW SHAPES FOR THE PRESENT SEASON.

Round Crowns.

	Rs. a.
The Craven Hard Stiff Black	8 0
The Brighton do. Extra quality	9 8
The Fowr Drab	9 0
The Norfolk, Fine Brown Beaver	9 8
The Devon Soft Black	8 0

Flat Crown Hats.

The Marlow, Stiff Black	8
The Dover Wide Brim, for full dress	10 8
The Woodstock, Extra quality	9 8
The Bruce Half Stiff	8 8
TheStainford Stone Drab Half Stiff	9 0

	Rs. a.
The Tyrol, Soft Felt High Flat Crown	{Black / Drab.} 9 8

Dress Hats.
EXTRA QUALITY.

Best Black Paris Silk plush	14 8
Drab Naples Felt, Extra fine	12 0
Tweed Hats, Round Crowns	4 0
„ „ Extra quality	5 0
Travelling Caps	4 0
Polo Cap Turbans	2 0
Boating Straw Hats	3 8
Best quality	4 8

PROMPT ATTENTION TO MOFUSSIL ORDERS.

Our Illustrated Catalogue, containing the above Shapes, on application.

3, Rampart Row. **HOAR AND CO.,** BOMBAY. The Travellers' Kit House.

SPECIALITIES IN WATCHES.

HAMILTON'S **GENTLEMEN'S GOLD KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES** WATCHES.
of English make, with highly finished jewelled lever escapement movements, enamelled dial with small seconds, plain or compensated balance, strict hunting, half hunting, or open crystal face cases. Priced plain engine-turned or richly engraved, Cash, Rs. 290 to Rs. 430.

HAMILTON'S **GENTLEMEN'S GOLD NON-KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES.** WATCHES.
Same quality in every way as the above, Rs. 255 to Rs. 350.

HAMILTON'S **LADIES' GOLD WATCHES.** WATCHES.
With best horizontal movements, jewelled in many holes, in elegant gold hunting, half hunting, or open crystal face cases. Plain or tastefully engraved, keyless, priced from Rs. 135 to Rs. 400; non-keyless, Rs. 100 to Rs. 225.

HAMILTON'S **GENTLEMEN'S SILVER ENGLISH LEVER WATCHES.** WATCHES.
With highly finished movements, in hunting, half-hunting, and open face, keyless. Priced from Rs. 112 to Rs. 225; non keyless, Rs. 85 to Rs. 135.

HAMILTON'S **GENTLEMEN'S SILVER GENEVA LEVER WATCHES** WATCHES.
With keyless movements, jewelled in ten holes, compensation balance, crystal glass front, warranted sterling silver cases.
Being keyless, it neither requires to be opened to wind it, nor to set the hands. This, in India, is a great advantage, dust and damp being kept out. Priced Rs. 38.
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

HAMILTON'S *Chronometer, Keyless, Striking, and Repeating Work, thoroughly repaired by EXPERIENCED LONDON WORKMEN on the Premises.* WATCHES.

HAMILTON'S **HAMILTON & CO.,** WATCHES.
WATCH & CLOCK MAKERS.
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
*Next door to National Bank.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 24, 1880.

CONSOLS in London yesterday were unchanged at 98⅛; French Rentes at 115; Four per cent. Rupee Paper at 78; Fours-and-a-half at 84.

In the London General Produce markets Coffee and Cocoanut Oil are unchanged, Linseed is reported firm with a partial advance of 3d. in Calcutta quality to arrive; Rapeseed quieter and 6d. lower in Brown Calcutta ex-Warehouse, while 6d. higher in Bold Yellow to arrive. Indian Wheat, as quoted by Reuter, is 9d. to 1s. per quarter higher for White and 6d. for Red to arrive.

Piece Goods in Manchester yesterday were quiet, but so far as we can learn from private sources no lower in price.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed dull, the day's sales being only estimated at 6,000 bales, of which 400 were Surats. Spot prices were unchanged except for a decline of 1-16d. in American, but private advices report Surats to arrive as practically unsaleable. Owing to a holiday in New York for Washington's birthday we have no American Cotton news.

Bar Silver in London is now quoted by Reuter at 52 1-16d., but this indicates no actual change, private messages for some days past having given 52d.

Up to the time of writing the public telegram with the details of the Financial Statement made in Calcutta to-day has not come to hand, but private messages state that there is to be no new loan, and that the estimate of the Council drawings for the year is Rs. 20,28,00,000 at 1s. 8d. per Rupee, equivalent to £16,900,000. This is equal to 39 lakhs per week, and on the face of it ought not to affect Exchange materially, although, if anything, the influence will scarcely be favourable.

EXCHANGE.—The market has been quiet with only a small business passing, and in ready rates there has been no change of any kind. Forward delivery, however, is a shade easier, the Bank being willing to buy for all next month at to-day's figures, say:

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8 1-32d.	per Rupee
Do. 3 months' sight.	1s. 8 5-32d.	,,
Credits 4 ,, ,, ...	1s. 8 9-32d	,,
Documents 2 ,, ,, ...	1s. 8 5-16d.	,,
Francs 3 ,, ,, ...	2·13 to ½	,,

On Calcutta we still quote demand drafts at 1-16 to ¼ per cent premium, 60 days' sight ¼ per cent discount nominal.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The steady advance in the value of Fours of late is now fully accounted for in the fact of no fresh loan being announced for this year. The information must evidently have leaked out in Calcutta as the quotation there this morning advanced to Rs. 94¾ and here Rs. 94½ is now quoted with no sellers at that. For Fours-and-a-half there are buyers at Rs. 101¼.

SHARES.—The market is firm and any changes in values are in favour of holders. Bank of Bombay are ½ per cent. higher at Rs. 680. Freer Land are Rs. 3 higher at Rs. 120. In Press Companies there is no quotable change. Spinning and Weaving Mill shares are very firm with a general advance of Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per share, the rapid decline in the value of Cotton placing the mills in a much better position, especially as Yarns remain very firm.

COTTON has again been dull with a further decline of Rs. 2 to Rs. 4 per candy. Arrivals are large, the quantity yesterday being 7,228 bales, and sellers are accordingly anxious to do business even at the fall to avoid accumulating stocks. Prices, however, must yet give way materially before a large business will be practicable either in Liverpool or the Continent, and it would be no matter for surprise if we said a further drop of Rs. 10 per candy from the present level. We quote:—

Good Omra	March	Rs.	239	per candy.
,, Broach	March	,,	253	,,
,, Dholleras	April	,,	238	,,

SEEDS are steady at unchanged prices.

FREIGHTS for Liverpool continue very firm, the rate for ready shipment being now 37s. 6d. and for March-April 35s. At the latter rate the Cunard liner Batavia has been fixed with small concessions. For Mediterranean ports there is no change.

PIECE GOODS are firm as regards price, dealers declining to give way in the slightest, but buyers are now operating very sparingly, and the clearances are now only estimated at about 250 packages a day.

COALS are quiet but very steady at previous rates.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks.	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Divi-dend.	Cash Rates per Shares.
		Rs.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	150,000	100	all	6 p.ct	124
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	4 do	715
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 do	680
Bank of Madras	20,000	250	all	3 do	340
National Bank of India,	37,320	£25	£12-10	6 do	105

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New)..	4,000	3,000	all	15 pa*	975
Freer Land and Pier Co., Limited	7,500	150		4 p.a	120
Mazagon Land	12,000	2 000	1,000	20 p.a	350
Fort Canning Land Company, Limited ..	6,000	1,400		15 p.	177½

* Per Share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co..	150	5,000	28,500	150 p.a.		875
Albert Kurrachee Co....	200	2,000	1,100	125 do		990
Alber Ginning Co.....	100	500	all	40		500
Apollo Press Co.....	750	2,250	1,200	32 p.a.		660
Belura Co.....	178	1,000	all	25		450
Berar Company (New)..	155	500	all	50 p.a.		425
Indian Press Co.....	1,000	250	all	14 do		95
Broach Cotton Co.....	400	250	all	10 do		38
Colaba Press Co.....	500	1,850	all	40 do		250
Dholleras P. & G. Co....	400	500	all	15 do		90
East India Press Co....	382	1,000	all	100 do		1,000
Fort Press Co	50	8,500	1,250	50 do		950
Hope Press Co.....	300	500	all	60 do		445
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.....	125	400	all	30 do		220
Prince of W. Press	120		1,500	250 do		185
Samoon's Press Co.....	600	500	all	25 do		225
Sind Press Co.....	400	850	750	0 do		430
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ltd.....	100	1,000	925	125 do		1,100 xd.
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	50½		500
Volkart's United Press Co.....	150	1,000	1,000	50 p.a.		500

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alb rt Mills	400	2,000	1,600	Nil	200
Alfred Manufacturing Co.	1,000	500	all	Rs. 15	400
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	30 p. s.	1,325
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	80,000	100	100	Nil	52
Bhownaggur M. and P. Company	300	2,000	2,000	do	300
Bombay United.....	900	1,000	all	25	790
Boorla S. and W. Co....	1,000	1,000	all	do	480
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	all	do	575
Dhurumsey Spinning ..	2,500	2,000	all	do	225
Empress S. and W. Co..	700	500	all	do	405
Great Eastern.....	1,400	1,000	all	25	805
Hindustan S. & W. Co..	600	1,000	all	60	1,000
Hydrabad S. and W. Co.	700	1,000	2 00	Nil	600
Jewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	do	730
Khandesh Spinning	750	1,000	all	Rs. 30	980
K. Muccunjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	do	505
Madras Spining	500	1,250	all	do	350
Madras U. Spining	435	1,000	all	50 p.a*	1,275
Manchster & Bombay S. and W. Co	30,000	50	50	Nil	7
Manockjee Petit's.....	2,500	1,000	all	30 p.a*	1,150
Morarjee Spinning	1,042	1,000	all	40 p. s.	885
Mazagon S. and W. Co..	2,000	5,000	..	Nil	70
Oriental S. and W. Co. of India.....	950	1,000	all	40 p. s.	650
Oriental.....	4,000	622	all	15	595
Princess of Wales Spining	1,000	1,000	all	Nil	82
Sassoon S. & W. Co.....	1,500	1,000	all	do	700
Soondercas Spinning ..	650	1,000	all	do	640
Do do. 4 Shares	500	1,000	all	do	120
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	500	all	30	925
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	Nil	425

Per Shar for the half-year

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock.....	..	£20 2|8* 3·0 5 p. ct		307
Do New £20 shares..	..	£20 13|0 1|6	do	26
Ditto	..	£20 6|0 7|3	do	72
Ditto	..	£20 2|0 2|13 1	do	32
B.B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,100
Ditto. New Shares	..	£18 19|6 5|15	do	368

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE S.S. SHAH JEHAN, 1,035 tons, Captain J. Bullock sailed yesterday for Calcutta with a general cargo.

THE S.S. PEARL, 366 tons, Captain E. C. Raffin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Cutch with a general cargo and 176 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S.S. VINGORLA, 315 tons, Captain J. W. Stuart, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Baron M. Rubeck, Baron R. Pochs, Mrs. Maberry and family, Mr. J. D. Mason, Sergeant and Mrs. Britton, and 144 deck. The same Company's S.S. Puttialla, 494 tons, Captain W. Britten, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Kurrachee.—Mr. J. Smart. For Bussorah—Mr. and Mrs. Aga Mustafa Khan, Hajee and Mrs. Hassen, Mr. Mujee, Mr. Brown, and Mr. C. Cox. For Bushire.—Hajee Abdool Cassum, and Hajee Aga. For Gulf Ports—219 deck. The same Company's S.S. Chapra, 1,497 tons, Captain C. N. Wood, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein (10th Feb.) with a general cargo.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
24	Vingorla (s).....	Stuart	Kurrachee, Feb 21.
	Nepaul(s).....	Murray	London, Jan 25.
	Chapra (s).....	Wood	Moulmein, Feb 10.
	Pearl(s).....	Raffin	Mandvee, Feb 22.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
24	Corum (s)	Rean	Coast and Cutch.
	Northern Light.....	Kenny	E. Point.
	Midlothian	Griffith	Calcutta.
	Puttialla (s).....	Britten	P. Gulf via Kurrachee
	Shah Jehan(s).....	Bullock	Calcutta.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday — Steamer Malda, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee. Steamer Birdhana, to Coast and Calcutta. Steamer Trentham Hall, to Liverpool.

DAILY IMPORTS.—FEBRUARY 24.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Speke Hall s—20 casks white brocades, Ragowjee Canjee.
Lady Elizabeth s—4 casks hams and 5 cases cheese, Jamsetjee Jehangierjee.
Anglia s—12 bundles iron buckets, 2 casks glue and 3 packages hardware, M. M. Mody and Co; 1 case cotton card thread, Abdoolally Dawoodkhan
Orchis s—100 cases brandy, Volkart Brothers.
Franconia s—2 barrels pork, Framjee Nusserwanjee.

FROM LONDON.

Ocean King s—1 cask hardware, Abdoolally Abdool Cadur; 25 cases champagne, Ewart, Latham and Co; 20 cases matches, Hajee Essac Soob and son; 20 cases matches, Tyebally Sooltanally.
Nerissa s—2 cases tobacco, Abdool Hoosein Mahamedally.
Manilla s—84 cases oilmanstores, H. E Fisher and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 24.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Amaya, s—250 cwts myrabolams, Jetta Purshotum.
City of Baltimore s—125 cwts coir, Canjee Rowjee; 403½ cwts myrabolams, Khimjee Luckmidas; 1 bale cotton, Jan Mahamed Mogjee.
Orcha s—62 bales wool, Peraj Luckmidass; 70 bales wool, P Khan Mahamed; 100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 260 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 400 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 800 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 250 bales cotton, Ritchie, Stewart and Co; 150 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 250 cwts myrabolams, Sewjee Ramjee; 100 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co.
Trentham Hall s—30 tons bones, Edward, Bates and Co; 750 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Ocean King s—29 bales hides, Allarakhia Sazon; 831 cwts linseed, Pelly and Co; 30 bales cotton, Lowjee Jairam; 98 cwts coffee, Vulubdass Hemraz; 2,909 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers; 4 cases fishmaws, Allarakhia Sazon; 500 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Timavo s—50 bales cotton, Thos H. Moore and Co.
Vespasian s—100 bales cotton, F Sanquc and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Arabia s—250 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 100 bales cotton, Sigg, Sulzer and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Arabia s—428 cwts gingelly seed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Venetia s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Timavo s—150 bales cotton, Francisco Turati.

FOR SUEZ.

Venetia s—5 cwts long peper, 2 cwts chemel seed, and 6 cwts neesotur; Comerbhoy Chandabhoy; 11 cwts patch leaves, 12½ cwts lodher, 42 cwts dry ginger, and 39 cwts turmeric, Cayemally Tyebally Sons.
Borrowdale s—33 cwts poppy seed, Ralli Brothers; 50 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Arago s—300 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co; 1,030 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Europa s—959 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Arabia s—300 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Venetia s—137½ cwts coffee, 43½ cwts black pepper and 4½ cwts cardamoms, Hajee Zanal Abedin.

FOR HONGKONG.

Gwalior s—31½ cwts cloves, Ludhabhoy Chuttoo; 98½ cwts olibanum, Yue Lim Ching; 39 bales twist, S N Talatee; 29 bales twist, Ebram Noordin and Co; 19 bales twist, the Alliance S and W Co; 38 bales twist, Wallace and Co; 10 bales twist, Hajee Essac Ellias; 45 bales twist, Framjee Hormusjee; 33 bales twist, W and A Graham and Co; 50 bales twist, Hajee Abdoola Noor Mahamed; 30 bales twist, B and A Hormusjee; 124 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Gwalior s—15½ chests opium, Jwaharimull Jawarmull; 12 chests opium, Jairadhoy Peerbhoy.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 22.

O'Farrell, Surgn Major, on duty, from Neemuch.

FEBRUARY 24.

Sibthorpe, Lieut Col, 9th Bombay N I, to rejoin, from England.
Coles, Major, 9th Bombay N I, to rejoin, from England.
Durand, Major, 10th Bombay N I, to rejoin, from England.
Blowers, Major, 10th B N I, to rejoin, from England.
McCuddon, Captain, 10th Bombay N I, to rejoin, from England.
Shaw, Lieut, 3rd Punjaub Infantry, on duty, from England.
Channer, Lieut Col, 29th P I, on duty, from England.
McKean, Captain, Staff Corps, on duty, from England.
Leech, Major, R E, on duty, from England.
Smith, Captain, The Royal Scott, on duty, from England.
Shaw, Captain, The Royal Scott, on duty, from England.
Shore, Captain, 28th Bombay N I, on duty, from Baroda.
Morison, Captain, The Royal Scott, on leave, from Deolalee.
Allen, Surg Major, on leave, from Sehoree.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 23.

Cadercott, Surgn, on duty, to Indore.

FEBRUARY 24.

Vincent, Captain, 18th C I Horse, on duty, to Goona.
Hunter, Surg, on duty, to Hydrabad.
Watling, Captain, Qr Mr Gl Dept, on duty to Quetta.
Hore, Captain, 20th Bombay N I, on duty, to Poona.
Shaw, Lieut, Captain, The Royal Scott, on duty, to Jubulpore.
Smith, Captain, The Royal Scott, on duty, to Jubbulpore.
Alexander, Captain, Asi Ins of Gymnastic, on duty, to Kurrachee.

NOTICE.

MR. A. MENIST has AUTHORIZED his AGENTS, Messrs. C. MARCKS & Co., to SELL his celebrated SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES, &c., at LOWER PRICES than Mr. Monist charged, the expenses not being so great.

GAIETY THEATRE.

BENEFIT OF
MR. J. S. HEWITT.

TUESDAY, 2ND MARCH.

GREAT ATTRACTIONS.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

MANUEL.—January 24th, at No. 5, Aubrey Road, Holland Park, London, the wife of M. B. Manuel, Esq., of a son.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

STEINER—February 24th, at Bombay, Mount Pleasant, Malabar Hill, the wife of J. Steiner, of a daughter.

DEATH.

VAN DER STRAATEN—February 23rd, at Bombay, Juliana Van Der Straaten, aged 66 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

GOAD—February 15th, at Simla, the wife of Horace B. Goad, Ex. Assistant Commissioner, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

GOULDING—ROSS—February 9th, at Lahore, John Edward Goulding, son of the late James Goulding, to Sarah Jane daughter of J. J. Ross.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1880.

THE suggestion of the *Standard*, that the Government should dissolve Parliament if the Obstructives continue to obstruct, is ominous. There seems to be no particular connection between the disease and the remedy, for no one supposes that the Home Rule constituencies will be smitten with remorse and send the Obstructives about their business. The probability is that they will add to their numbers. And the Government itself has just intimated that it will deal with the Obstructives by a shorter and more effective method than dissolution—namely, by suspension for a week. Why, then, does the Conservative organ speak of a dissolution as a thing to be tried if the Obstructives do not cease from troubling? There is some reason to think that the victories in Liverpool and Southwark have filled the Conservatives with confidence, and they are eager to try conclusions with the Liberal enemy all along the line. As the mouthpieces of the party have been hitherto maintaining with great earnestness that the existing Parliament deserves so well of the country that its existence ought to be protracted to the utmost legal term, no doubt some decent excuse for a sudden dissolution is felt to be necessary. And so the fact that the Obstructives are at their old tactics is laid hold of. A letter in one of the numbers of the *Times* brought by yesterday's mail shows that this idea is not altogether new to the Conservative mind. The writer stated that if time were allowed to principled Liberals and the Home Rulers to enter into demoralising compacts, such as that which had been effected at Liverpool, the most lamentable results would follow, and he suggested that the Government should dissolve at once so as to disconcert the possible conspirators. It is impossible for us in India to judge how much of all this is due to the exigencies of party warfare, and how much to the necessity of finding a more or less sudden remedy for the Home Rule fever. As we have said, there is no reason to hope that a dissolution will diminish the number of the Obstructives or it may augment them. The probability is that the Conservatives are elated by the result of the two great test elections in which they have triumphed so signally, and are casting about for any colourable pretext for abruptly closing the session and appealing to the country while it is in a favourable mood. If that be so we may expect the announcement, being with Fate, at Easter. And we in Bombay in that case must make up our minds to part with Sir Richard Temple before May. The mail brings us His Excellency's address to the electors of East Worcestershire, and we republish it this morning. It is a very brief but evidently well weighed document, the distinguished candidate being evidently anxious to commit himself to nothing beyond this—that an attentive study of public opinion has convinced him that the interests of the country are best secured by the maintenance of those principles which are advocated and sustained by the Conservative party. That will probably be the verdict of the constituencies, too, for the Liberals are still associated in the popular mind with peace-at-any-price and a policy of national effacement whenever English interests conflict with those of aggressive foreign Powers. The popular notion may be as popular notions often are, exaggerated and unjust, but that it exists there can be no doubt, and it will probably have a decisive influence in the impending struggle between the two great parties. Appearances at the present moment indicate that the Conservatives are meditating a speedy appeal to the constituencies, and that when the appeal is made it will be answered in their favour, and the present Cabinet will get a new lease of office.

A CYNIC once said that India was governed by a parcel of old women, but he would have been perhaps more correct had he said a parcel of young ones. There is no country in the world,—not excepting France,—where a clever or even an eccentric woman has a better chance of gaining what women love so much, social fame and admiration, as in India, and to do the sex only strict justice, it does not throw away its opportunities. Our observations have no reference to any immorality, but to the influence, innocent, of course, which Indian ladies can bring to bear upon the administrators of this most gorgeous Empire. A woman need not commit a breach of the seventh commandment in order to provide snugly for her husband, her cousins and her aunts; she has only to be a prominent personage in any Indian society to do this, and sometimes a great deal more. There are some women who seem to have a knack at getting at the soft side of heads of departments, secretaries, and others in whom patronage is invested. Long practice in the art makes them perfect, perhaps, and no one can say that the art is not a laborious, and, in some sort, a thankless one. Yet there are women, clever women, who almost live in the pursuit of chief commissioners, and others of the highest having anything to bestow, and in the concomitant pleasures, such as little dinners and big dances, of the chase. Needless to say that a woman of this class has always a little court about her of hungry candidates for loaves and fishes. The mild-eyed wives of impecunious subalterns turn their gaze towards this lady of fashion enviously or appeasingly. The impecunious officers themselves wax the points of their moustaches at her, or fetch and carry when she commands them, like so many pugs or duckhounds. If the mild-eyed wives grow jealous so much the better their chances of civil employ—or their husbands. The great lady, who dines secretaries and drives chief commissioners, may amuse herself with a little flirtation at the mild-eyed one's expense, even as the great Mrs. Becky played with poor Mrs. George Osborne, but verily the mild-eyed one will have her reward, or at least her compensation. Some happy festive surprise arranged for the obfuscation of the chief commissioner will do that functionary's business, no doubt, and lo! the next gazette contains the name of Lieutenant Foozle as assistant political officer to His Highness the Ram of Rot. Older ladies than the mild-eyed one, with older husbands, too, "adore" the lady of fashion in her hearing, and fall into feminine ecstacies over her dress, her taste, her looks, her faults, her virtues, her vices, and everything that is good or bad about her. And they, too, have their rewards—often after long waiting. The Reverend Mrs. Dullhead, for instance, gets dear D. appointed to some better station than his last, or young Wallah is shoved up the ladder a rung or two, because Mrs. Wallah is really "so nice." Merit, it goes without saying, our fine lady disdains. She never sees it, or talent, unless haply the chief commissioner or the secretaries should be in possession of some, which is unlikely.

Carlyle says the world is made up of some millions of people, mostly fools; but it would be improper to describe Lady Dispenser's or Mrs. Dispenser's courtiers as quite idiots. They are only average men and women not troubled with many scruples about how they push their fortunes. Constituting a society, or a clique, of their own, they make that society say for them that they are all without exception very nice, very good, very clever, and very fit for any Government offices available. And their *bona dea* is not displeased that they should so reflect her own brilliant lustre. What, though the great lady herself may have been the daughter of a soap boiler, is she not now a lady of Indian fashion, and does not Indian fashion outvie in gorgeousness all the fashions of the globe? Meanwhile the meritorious exceptions to Carlyle's general rule look on from afar, saying bitterly that petticoat government is Indian Government, and perhaps so far as this lady's sphere extends, they are right. A celebrated female ruler of the type was once taken to task by her brother for her barefaced jobbery and corruption of the public service, but retorted, "that she was doing nothing but making things pleasant for every one;" which was in some sort true. Without doubt, this lady spent large sums in what old Indians used to call entertaining, and to which modern Anglo-Indians have added the words "man and beast." A certain section of society claiming to be the highest revolved round her sun, and it perhaps would not have revolved at all only for all the springs and hooks and triggers she had set in her machinery for circumventing secretaries. She let the little world of place-seekers she lived in know that if they would only accept her—despite her papa's soap-making—as a great lady, and as an aristocrat of the highest *ton*, she, in return, would feed them and dance them, and provide them with all the best posts in the public service. Nothing could be fairer. Let us hope that the lady's subjects were as loyal to their compact as their Queen when they retired to their private apartments, and to a midnight mosquito net discussion of men, women, and things in general.

That a lady of this kind should be a favourite with men high in office is a foregone conclusion. A handsome woman and a fashionable woman who asks and confers favours is sure to be popular even with those who pay her toll. But it is an art in which not every woman excels to stifle the still small voice in a commissioner; to make a lieutenant-governor do wrong by fathering a fool on the public service. Sometimes governors have consciences; and commissioners are starched and stiff-necked. In that event, what is to be done with Foozle and the rest of them? Only a woman of fashion knows. This, however, the outside world is aware of, that if governor or commissioner, or secretary has a weakness or a hobby of any kind, the disinterested partners of Foozle will find it out and profit by it. So, too, will H. H. the Ram of Rot when he obtains Mr. Foozle's valuable services. Effectively to play her rôle, the lady ruler of rulers is all things to all men. She is grave with the grave, gay with the gay, any anything any one wants her to be—except wicked. We put no credit in the scandals which will sometimes assail the reputation of our female Machiavelli, not for sentimental reasons, but simply because the woman evidently meddles with the public service for the love of the thing. It is her toy, her distraction in this *ennuyant* East, and secretaries, commissioners, and other pillars of the State, are the stimulants without which she would pine and die. It is an endless joy to her to fill the public offices with dullards of her own selection. Any dog which could sit upon its hind legs and beg would have an appointment under the Government if she had the ruling of it. Only clever men and witty men she detests. These, she whispers in the lieutenant governor's private ear, would turn herself and him upside down if they could. Perhaps she means the world; but then this description of fine lady often makes a mistake, and like Mrs. Malaprop would call this little essay an allegory on the banks of the Ganges!

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEB. 6.

THE Queen certainly seems to have some magical control over the weather. In the last fortnight London has been suffering from such a severe and prolonged visitation of fog as this generation at least has never seen, but yesterday, shortly before the hour fixed for her Majesty's departure from Buckingham Palace to open Parliament, the fog cleared away, and the long obscured sun shone out brilliantly. A tremendous crowd assembled to see her Majesty, and the eight cream-coloured horses which drew the royal carriage were almost as great objects of attraction as the occupants of the carriage themselves. The police arrangements were on a more extensive scale, and their regulations somewhat more stringent than usual, owing, it is said, to a rumour having got abroad that some "demonstration" by the unemployed might be expected. No unpleasant incident, however, occurred, and the cheers of the crowd were incessant if not very loud. The ceremonial in the House of Lords was of the same character as on all recent visits of her Majesty. The Royal robes were placed on the Throne: her Majesty walked in dressed in black, and took her seat with a bow to their lordships; the Commons came rushing in with even more than their accustomed noise,—having apparently provided themselves with thick boots for the occasion—and the Royal Speech having been read by the Lord Chancellor, her Majesty with another bow, and without uttering a word, took her departure, and the ceremony was over. All the members of the Royal family who are in England, with the exception of the Princess Christian, were present, and the House of Lords presented its usual brilliant appearance on such occasions. There was, however, a noticeable diminution in the number of English peeresses present, which may perhaps be accounted for by the terrible weather we have had lately, which has largely swelled the sick list.

The Queen's Speech was very brief, and divulged no great secrets. The references to Turkey, Zululand, and Afghanistan were just what might have been predicted. As to the latter country, we were once more told that the policy of the Government is unchanged, but the Speech referred to a determination to make "the frontier of my Indian Empire strong" without any specification of that frontier. The catalogue of legislative measures in preparation was very short. Only five bills were mentioned—the subjects being the criminal code, the law of bankruptcy, an enlargement of the powers of owners of settled land, the lunacy laws, and the simplification of the practice of conveyancing. Nothing was said about a bill for the allotment of the six vacant seats, a Corrupt Practices Bill, or a bill to prolong the Ballot Act, although all these subjects must be attended to this session. There was a very curt reference in the Speech to the distress in Ireland, and the Irish Church surplus was, as was expected, indicated as the source whence exceptional relief expenditure by the Government was to be made good. The Speech, on the whole, seems to point to an early dissolution—unless the Government, in the face of the "obstruction" with which they are threatened, do not prefer to weight themselves with a programme which it would be impossible to get through. The session, however, will certainly not collapse for the want of work to be done; for upwards of 70 notices of motion were given last night by private members, including most of the well worn subjects which are trotted out every year. One notice which was received with "cheers and laughter" was that given by Mr. H. Richard, the Secretary of the Peace Society, who wishes the Government to "enter into negotiations with foreign powers with the view of bringing about a simultaneous and mutual disarmament." Ironical cheers also greeted a notice given by Mr. A. M. Sullivan of a bill "for the better protection of life and property in Ireland by suspending the power of ejectment for the non-payment of rent."

The debates on the address in the two Houses were rather dull. The criticisms of Lord Granville in the one House, and Lord Hartington in the other were neither of them very pungent, and almost the only noticeable point in them was a suggestion by Lord Hartington that if it should prove that the annexation of the Transvaal was unwise, it might be advisable to revoke that step. Lord Beaconsfield, who was not present at the opening ceremonial in the afternoon, replied to Lord Granville with considerable spirit, winding up with a strong condemnation of any tampering with Home Rule, declaring that any one who favoured a proposal which would invoke a dismemberment of the Empire was false to his Sovereign and his country, and would live to regret the responsibility he had incurred by supporting such a movement. The Duke of Argyll attacked General Roberts about the Kabul hangings, and Sir Henry Rawlinson about his article in the *Nineteenth Century*, favouring the annexation of Afghanistan, and accused Lord Lytton of sending home in the autumn of 1878 a private document recommending "measures more severe and violent than had been recommended by Government," in order to excite the passions of the Indian services against the policy of the Government. Lord Cranbrook defended General Roberts and Lord Lytton, said he had no control over Sir Henry Rawlinson's contributions to magazines, and expressed his regret that Lord Salisbury was not there to help him. The whole discussion was over before 9 o'clock. The Commons sat later, but this was owing to the Irish members, who gave their first taste of "obstruction" for this session. Mr. Shaw, the Home Rule Parliamentary leader, had given notice early in the evening of an amendment to the address censuring the Government for not taking proper measures to avert the distress in Ireland, and after the debate had proceeded for some time moved its adjournment on the ground that it was then too late to enter upon the Irish question. Sir Stafford Northcote objected, a long discussion took place, the motion was ultimately negatived on a division, but immediately renewed, and after some further discussion, the Chancellor of the Exchequer yielded, and the House adjourned, having wasted nearly an hour and a half in a profitless wrangle.

The Liverpool election—which has been decided as I write, although the result will not be known until to-morrow morning,—has continued to excite the greatest interest. No one ventures to predict the result with confidence. There is so much enthusiasm on both sides, and the constituency is so large, that it is impossible to make any accurate forecast on the matter. It seems tolerably clear that without the Irish vote it would be impossible for Lord Ramsay to succeed; whether he has succeeded with it remains to be seen. Lord Sandon has remained in Liverpool throughout the week working hard for Mr. Whitley; Sir William Harcourt went down yesterday to speak the "last word" on the Liberal side; and Lord Hartington and Mr. Gladstone have both written letters to the constituency supporting Lord Ramsay's candidature. Mr. Gladstone avoided the subject of Home Rule altogether; Lord Hartington admitted that he could not himself have given the pledge to vote for a Parliamentary inquiry into the demand for Home Rule which Lord Ramsay has "conscientiously" given, but he said he could not withdraw his confidence from his Lordship, with whom he agrees on almost every important question," because they differ upon one. This letter has been very severely commented upon by the Conservative Press, and many Liberals are by no means pleased with it. There is, however, just now a decided disposition on the part of the Home Rulers to support the Liberals, and this looks as if they had come to the conclusion that with due pressure there is more to be got out of that party than the other. Mr. A. M. Sullivan, who has also been in Liverpool working for Lord Ramsay, has retaliated upon the Conservatives for their attacks upon the Liberals for conquetting with Home Rule by some long letters showing that the Irish Conservatives as far back as 1870, encouraged and fomented the Home Rule movement, subscribed to its funds, and paid the election expenses of Home Rule and even Fenian candidates. He asserts that the Conservative managers in London were cognisant of these intrigues, but this the Conservative Whips deny. There can be no doubt, however, of one fact which Mr. Sullivan mentions—that Colonel King Harman, who was elected as a Conservative and Home Ruler, was appointed by the present Government Lord Lieutenant of the county of Roscommon. Sir William Harcourt observed the other day "the Tories got the Home Rule vote when they can, and when they don't get it they vilify it." This is probably not far from the truth as regards both political parties.

The only other political incident of the week which has attracted much attention is a speech delivered by Mr. Joseph Cowen to his constituents at Newcastle last Saturday. It was from beginning to end an elaborate and eloquent defence of the "Imperial" and foreign policy of the Ministry, and coming from such an advanced Radical as Mr. Cowen this speech has elicited the most enthusiastic encomiums from the Ministerialists, who declare that it ought to be printed in letters of gold, and in the meantime they are issuing it in pamphlet form at one penny. The speech is asserted to be equal to any of the finest efforts of famous English orators, and Conservative writers expatiate on the "breadth of vision," "the nobility of thought," the "truly noble" eloquence which it displays, in a tone which must somewhat surprise the old friend and comrade of Massini and Garibaldi. He must almost doubt his own identity. The Liberals have not had much to say about the speeches, and what has been said has been "more in sorrow than in anger." "Joe Cowen" is a privileged person, and what is "flat blasphemy" in Mr. Walter, Mr. Yeoman, Mr. Torrens, and other "weak-kneed" brethren, is in him but a "choleric word." His deviations from the accepted political creed of the Liberalism of the present day is looked upon as an eccentricity to be tolerated rather than an heresy to be condemned.

No subject has, however, been so engrossing up to yesterday as the fog which until that time pervaded the metropolis day and night. Sometimes it was perfectly black, at other times it was white, but so dense that it was scarcely possible to see the ground one was walking upon. People going only a few hundred yards from their houses lost their way; many were stifled by the pestilential vapour, others were knocked down and killed by passing vehicles, and others walked into canals and other pieces of water and were drowned. At night omnibuses and cabs could only crawl along at a snail's pace, and the shouting of the drivers was alone enough to terrify the nervous pedestrian whose peril was much the same whether he moved or stood still. The mortality and sickness caused by this visitation has been frightful. Last week the deaths reported were over 600 above the average, and the deaths from diseases of the respiratory organs were largely in excess of the ordinary rate. The lists of deaths in the *Times* have been portentously long, and the number of public men whose deaths have been reported is even more numerous than last week. Among them are the Marquis of Anglesey; Sir Charles Pessly, formerly chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue; Sir G. Hamilton Seymour, the diplom

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

THE LUGHMAN VALLEY EXPEDITION.

FIGHTING BETWEEN KABULI AND HERATI REGIMENTS.

CALCUTTA, FEB. 24.

General Bright has returned to Asmatulla Khan's fort in the Lughman Valley.

No news has been received from the Jallalabad district.

Rumours indicate that the coalition of the Mohmunds for raiding has probably failed.

News has been received from Herat that fighting has again broken out between the Kabuli and Herati regiments, ending in the complete discomfiture of the former, of whom many were killed.

THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

CALCUTTA, FEB. 24.

Sir John Strachey presented the Financial Statement for 1880-81 in the Legislative Council. The results are highly favourable. In 1878-79 surplus £2,044,000; in 1879-80, surplus £119,000; Budget Estimate, 1880-81, surplus £417,000. The foregoing figures in each case are after paying from the ordinary revenue all charges for Famine, Afghan war and Frontier Railways. War Charges 1878-79, £676,000; 1879-80, £3,216,000; 1880-81, £2,090,000. Setting off increased Railway and Telegraph revenues, total net expenditure on war to end of 1880-81 five and three quarter millions. Frontier railways present year, £1,670,000; next year, £2,270,000; total net three and half a millions Expenditure on productive works in 1878-79 £4,381,000; 1879-80, £3,700,000; 1880-81, £2,500,000; besides outlay on East Indian Railway Council Bills present year, £15,750,000; next year, £16,900,000. No loan in coming year according to present intentions, unless unforeseen events occur, but full power to borrow in case of need reserved. Closing balances in India 1879-80, £14,193,000; 1880-81, £11,444,000. Exchange Estimate for the next year one shilling and eight pence. Extension of taxation to official and professional classes abandoned for the present, fresh taxation not being desirable under existing financial circumstances. Licence Tax remains unaltered, except that all incomes below rupees five hundred are exempted, causing remission of £340,000 taxation. Export duties on Indigo and Lac abolished, causing loss of £54,000. No export duty now remains except on Rice. No present charge on Cotton Duties, but prolonged maintenance of remaining duties declared impossible. Loss of revenue next year from previous remissions of Cotton Duties estimated at £250,000. Notwithstanding reduction of Salt Duties in greater part of India salt shows large increase of revenue and consumption. Principal improvements in 1879-80, compared with Estimates—Opium, £1,900,000; Exchange, £1,010,000; Public Works Savings, £661,000; Land Revenue, £450,000; Salt, £362,000 Interest, £389,000.

Army Commission recommends important measures for increasing efficiency of Army with estimated annual saving of one and a quarter million. No credit is taken for this in the Budget.

Sir John Strachey stated that plans regarding famine insurance had been completely successful, anddeclared the objects thoroughly fulfilled. Restriction of Productive Public Works Expenditure to two and a half millions has, however, checked efforts of the Government of India to protect the country from famine by the construction of cheap railways and canals. War Estimates have hitherto proved accurate and are believed ample for all contingencies now contemplated. [Comparison between present total net ordinary expenditure with that of twelve years back shows, apart from loss by Exchange only trifling increase either in Civil or Military charges. Even including loss by Exchange total net expenditure shows no increase owing to improvement in railways and canals.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE OBSTRUCTIONISTS.

LONDON, FEB. 24.

In the House of Commons last night Sir Stafford Northcote (Chancellor of the Exchequer) gave notice of a motion for punishing Obstructive members with suspension, the extreme period being one week.

The *Standard* hints that a dissolution of Parliament will be necessary if the tactics of the Obstructionists are persisted in.

SIR F. HAINES'S SUCCESSOR.

The statement that General Ellice would succeed Sir Frederick Haines as Commander-in-Chief of India is contradicted.

GERMANY AND RUSSIA.

BERLIN, FEB. 24.

The *North German Gazette* publishes an article in which it calls attention to the military preparations being made by Russia on the German frontier, and regards them as an indication of Russian aggression conjointly with France.

BILL OF THE LORD CHANCELLOR.

LONDON, FEB. 24.

In the House of Lords last night the Lord Chancellor introduced a bill for amending the law in connection with the land system, enlarging the powers of owners of settled land and for simplifying the practice of conveyancing.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, FEB. 23.

The Hall Line steamer Wistow Hall left for Bombay to-day.

ADEN, FEB. 23.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Canara, homeward bound from the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left to-day.

THE MAIL.

LONDON, FEB. 23.

The Bombay Mails of the 7th instant arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

LONDON, FEB. 23.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed dull. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton market has been flat.

Fair Dhollera	6.
The Manchester market has been quiet.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	78
4½ do. do.	84½
3 per cent. Consols for account	98⅛
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872.....	115
Bar Silver.....	52 1-16

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, FEB. 24, 5-50 p.m.

Mail Steamer Indus from Australia arrived.

RATE OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	Rs. 8 1-32d.	per Rupee.
Do. 3 months' sight..	Rs. 8 5-32d.	,,
Credits 3 ,, ,, ...	Rs. 8 9-32d.	,,
Documents 3 ,, ,, ...	Rs. 8 5-16d.	,,
France 3 ,, ,, ...	2-13 to ½	,,

THERE is an industry largely practised amongst the natives of India which offers a considerable field for development. We refer to the manufacture of gold and silver plate and jewellery. At present, Indian gold and silver work is largely purchased; but there is a general complaint of sameness of design and want of finish. We have had an opportunity of inspecting some specimens of work by Hindu silver-smiths under European direction and supervision, which has the merits of an entirely new design and exhibits exquisite finish. The piece shown to us was a card tray embossed with figures representing the grand procession of the Durga Poojah at Calcutta. Plate of this description is turned out at Messrs. Hamilton & Co.'s manufactory, solely by native workmen; and is styled "Hindu" silver work. Another piece of native work done at Messrs. Hamilton & Co.'s which deserves special notice, is the splendid gold cup presented by Mr. Lilladhur Kessowjee at the recent race meeting, and won by Major Crosbie. The delicate chasing of the lotus flowers on the bowl of this cup is equal to anything of the kind turned out by European workmen.

WE are sorry to learn that Miss Amy Crawford has been compelled by continued ill health to relinquish her engagement with the Gaiety Theatre. The lady returns to England to-day, and carries with her the sympathy and good wishes of many friends in Bombay.

THE *Times* in its money article of the 6th inst. gives prominence to the receipt of a copy of a petition by the inhabitants of the City and Presidency of Bombay, praying for an alteration in the time of departure of the English mail from Saturday to Friday evening. All the reasons for the change are reproduced, and we trust that, attention having been drawn to the difficulties which surround the Saturday departure, some good results may follow.

AFTER a hearing extending exactly over three weeks in the Insolvent Debtors' Court, the case of Messrs. Finlay, Scott and Co. terminated yesterday with the conclusion of Mr. Macpherson's address on behalf of the insolvents. The presiding Commissioner (Mr. Justice Bayley) remarked that the case had been conducted with great ability on both sides, and that he would give his judgment as soon as he could.

HER MAJESTY has approved of the Victoria Cross being conferred upon Captain E. H. Sartorius, 59th Regiment, in recognition of the distinguished gallantry displayed by him in Afghanistan. Captain Sartorius is a son of the Admiral of the Fleet, Sir George Sartorius.

RUMOURS in Calcutta point to the possibility that the forthcoming Budget will announce the abandonment of the Licence Tax; but the *Pioneer* believes that very desirable event will be reserved for the next financial member. "It cannot survive the existing *régime*; of that one may feel as certain as of any future event in politics; but there are feelings engaged in the subject at present that will not easily be laid aside."

MAJOR T. F. DOWDEN, R.E., will officiate as Superintending Engineer in Baluchistan, and Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel de Bourbel, who, on relief, will join his permanent appointment as Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for State Railways.

ICE factories are being established generally throughout the East. We see from the papers to hand by the last China mail that one was about to be opened at Shanghai.

THE question of the revision of the Madras Railway service is still under discussion. A deputation from the local Chamber of Commerce waited on the Governor on Friday, with the result that His Grace has called for all the papers and for other information from Mr. Saunders, the Agent and Manager, in view to discussing the whole subject in the course of this week. The *Madras Times* writes:—That the Chamber of Commerce have so far succeeded as to have the introduction of the revised time-table delayed for a month is, in itself, a matter for congratulation, and we have every hope that the effect of their spirited action in this matter will not end there.

THE *World*:—The latest proposition on the Afghan Question is to give Herat to Persia. This is one of those feeble and half-hearted shifts by which the present Cabinet seems fated to dash the hopes of its friends, and to give its opponents a fair field for scathing criticism. As Mr. Cowen well said in his brilliant speech at Newcastle on Saturday last, it is not their "spirited policy," but their failure to be strong and firm, that is the main ground for an impeachment of the present Ministry. As a matter of fact, the Government of Persia is one of the most contemptible and corrupt even in Asia. The hand over the splendid position of Herat to the tyranny of the Shah would be the very worst course that could be adopted. Better the rule of the Afghan robber-tribes than the feeble and licentious tyranny of the Persians. There is no doubt that it would be very acceptable to Russia for the Government to give Herat to her friend and ally, the Shah. The Russians are not strong enough themselves to seize Herat now, and would be quite satisfied to see it held by a Power whom they can control. Batoum and Kars in fact, Varna and Sofia practically, given to Russia, and now Herat. What will the ardent defenders of the Ministry say to their illustrious Premier?

IT is said that Lord Chelmsford does not desire any foreign command, and will probably be soon appointed to that of Portsmouth. It is added that his lordship will take an early opportunity of defending himself in the House of Lords in relation to his conduct of the war in South Africa.

IN the House of Lords, in answer to a question from Sir H. Wolff as to the Duke of Argyll having described the Queen as Empress of India in a despatch to India in 1869, Mr. Stanhope said the circumstances under which the telegram was sent were these:—At the close of the conferences with Lord Mayo it was resolved to send a friendly telegram to Shere Ali, the Amir of Afghanistan. This was drawn up in the India Office and headed, "From the Queen of England;" but the Duke of Argyll, in his own writing, altered it to "the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and Empress of India." There would be no objection to produce the despatch.

THE *Standard* remarks that so long as Herat remains, as at present, unthreatened by foreign aggression, it will be practicable for us to postpone dealing in a final manner with a question which events in the country beyond the Helmund may go far towards simplifying. The arrangements which are proposed for the future government of Afghanistan must, when carried out, greatly facilitate matters, and whatever the solution may be—whether the experiment be tried of a Persian rule in Herat, under treaty, or whether it be governed as a separate Afghan province, or as a British district—there can be no doubt that it will be rendered the easier by our having previously established a local Governor at Ferrah, and arrived at a distinct understanding with the Durani chiefs at Zemindawar. It would, therefore, appear to be our true policy not to precipitate the crisis that may eventually come, and to permit events to develop of their own accord. In this case our policy might be permitted to take its natural course; for, after all, the question of our movement towards Herat depends entirely on Russia's advance on Merv. In one direction from the side of the Caspian, Russia has been compelled to retreat, baffled; but a larger and more formidable expedition, under the command of General Kaufmann in person, is on the eve of commencing its march through Bokharan territory to the Oxus. The moment it becomes clear that Merv is in danger of being seized by Russia—and that will be shown by the concentration of General Kaufmann's troops at Charjui—it will be impossible for us to put off the decisive interference in the affairs of Herat, which can be the only effectual reply to a Russian occupation of Merv. It is impossible to shut our eyes to that particular danger.

THE *Times* ridicules the idea of advancing on Herat and then handing the city and its province over to Persia. It argues thus: If it has given us all this trouble, and has cost the sad list of lives we enumerate, to make sure our hold on Kabul; if we are even now not secure until we have undertaken a new operation against Ghazni, the reasons ought to be absolutely imperative which would justify our entangling ourselves, even for the moment, in the interests of a city and a country several hundred miles in advance of our outposts. The pleas hitherto advanced in defence of such proposals may be summed up in the old phrase that "Herat is the key of India." Those very people who utter this oracular opinion are now found to tell us that another place—Mymeneh, north of that great mountain chain—is the key of Herat. The pleas which are good for troubling ourselves about the one place are as valid, or as worthless, as for the other. There are other ways of securing a door besides pocketing its key. It is usually quite sufficient to bar it strongly on the inside; and in this case there is no real dispute at all respecting our power to execute this simple manœuvre. Herat is of importance because an army from Central Asia would naturally advance through it on Kandahar. But such an army could be met at Kandahar as effectually as at Herat, and far more easily. There is much to be said for holding the passes which lead from India—not the least argument being the command we thus acquire of the Central Asian trade. But there is no military arguments whatever for going beyond the mouths of the passes, and Herat is wholly out of range for defensive purposes. It is idle to talk of giving it to Persia or to any other authority. We cannot give it without maintaining our gift by force; and all such suggestions are mere pretexts for direct military occupation. We have one, and one only, thing to do—to make our frontier secure with due regard to the just claims of the people with whom we have been dealing, and when this has been done there must be a final close to all Central Asian dreams.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Army and Navy Gazette* points out that the existing regulations for admission to the Indian Staff Corps may be at times productive of considerable injustice and hardship. In support of this assertion he gives a case, not theoretical, but which actually happened not long ago. A subaltern of a regiment in India, under orders for England, applied for permission to become a probationer for the Staff Corps. His application was entertained, and on the departure of his regiment for home, he remained behind, receiving Indian pay and allowances. Two years were allowed him to pass in the languages, but before the expiration of the two years in question he became senior lieutenant, and a vacancy occurring among the captains, he obtained his company. On this, he rejoined his regiment, and shortly afterwards exchanged. Under any circumstances, he would have reverted to his regiment had he failed to pass the required examination in the allotted time. We agree, says the *Gazette*, with our correspondent that it is very hard that A, should be idle, stupid, or promoted in the meanwhile, is able to remain in India on Indian pay, while B, C, and D, his brother subalterns, are doing duty on English pay, and, after all, retains his chances of a regimental promotion. It would be only fair that A should complete his two years' probation, and if he fails to pass in the languages revert to his regiment in exactly the same position as that which he occupied on becoming a probationer. For example, if on becoming a probationer he was then senior lieutenant, he should return to his regiment as then senior lieutenant.

MR. JOSEPH COWEN, the Radical member for Newcastle, addressed a crowded meeting of his constituents in the Town Hall, Newcastle, in support of the Ministerial policy. Referring to India, he said that although he would not defend the manner in which we had obtained it, we must defend it against all dangers. He thought with our new and secure Indian frontier we had got all we needed, and we should stop there. He condemned in strong terms the aggressive designs of Russia, which had violated every one of her declarations made when entering upon her hypocritical war with Turkey; but the Berlin Treaty had been a diplomatic defeat for her, and had given the Turks, as well as the Bulgarians, a chance of asserting themselves as nations. He approved of the occupation of Cyprus, and of the Anglo-Turkish Convention, which would open out a splendid fertile country, through which a railway should be constructed.

NOTWITHSTANDING the resumption of friendly relations between the Sultan of Turkey and Mr. Layard, the Sultan has been giving evidence of ill-will to the English. He recently insisted upon the dismissal of every Englishmen employed in the Turkish navy, and it was only when the Minister represented that this would disorganise the service that his Majesty contented himself for the present with directing that a list of such *employés* should be drawn up. At the same time he intimated his intention to dismiss the greater part of them.

MR. PARNELL'S mission to America, notwithstanding that he was allowed to address the House of Representatives in Washington, has not been a success. His attacks upon the Duchess of Marlborough's Committee and that of the Mansion House are universally condemned. The entire American Press censures him in unsparing terms. Mr. James Gordon Bennett, the proprietor of the *New York Herald*, has opened a subscription for the relief of the Irish distress, and has headed it with 100,000 dollars.

THE North British Railway Company have given formal notice that they intend to apply to Parliament for power to restore and improve the Tay Bridge. The notice is framed with the view to provide for the lowering and the doubling of the present bridge, and it is proposed, first, that a new bridge shall be constructed parallel, or nearly so, to the existing bridge, and braced thereto; second, that the present bridge shall be restored, with such alterations as may be deemed expedient, including, if thought proper, a reduction in the height of the bridge, or any part of it. Provision is also to be sought for to regulate the passage of ships under the bridge.

A BERLIN correspondent states that at the Government cannon-foundry at Spandau such large orders have been received that not only have a considerable number of fresh hands been engaged, but the men are making extra time, and the Saturday's labour is usually prolonged till daybreak on Sunday. A new 12-pounder gun and a large quantity of projectiles are mentioned among the commissions now being executed by the establishment referred to. The same correspondent hears that M. de Freycinet has assured Prince Hohenlohe that the new German Army Bill does not occasion the French Government any disquietude.

THE Duchess of Marlborough's Fund for the relief of the distress in Ireland has reached the sum of £40,773, grants having been made amounting to £13,580. It was announced at the meeting of the Dublin Mansion House Relief Fund held on the 5th inst. that the total amount received was £41,049, and that £17,889 had been disbursed.

AFTER evading the police for several years, the notorious Walter, who was one of the principals concerned in the great turf frauds, of which Madame de Goncourt was one of the victims, has been arrested in the north of London.

A CORRESPONDENT at St. Petersburg states that General Skobeleff will take over the command of the Tekke expedition only if the whole force is to be one hundred thousand men, which the Russian Minister of War has hitherto refused, because of the badness of the roads and the difficulties of provisioning such a force. It is, therefore, possible that the present Governor of St. Petersburg, General Skobeleff. Teheran telegrams report that a meeting at Herat under Ayoub Khan lately decreed an armed opposition against every Persian or English attempt to enter Herat, and that Herat shall be held until the result of the Russian expedition to Merv is known, so that Ayoub may eventually govern there under Russian protection. A letter from Tiflis in the *News Freie Presse* brings fresh details of the Russian preparation for the next Merv expedition. Three Russian military intendants arrived on January 25 at Asterabad to buy provisions and forage to be conveyed to the valley of the Attrek, through which a part of the Merv expedition will pass, and in which nine Russian provision depots, which will also be military stations, are to be established. The said Russian intendants are ordered to proceed afterwards into the interior of the province of Khorassan, to buy some thousands of sheep, oxen, and calves for the same purpose. Large stores are also to be transported from Astrachan and Baku to Krasnovodsk, to be forwarded thence partly to Tchikishlar and partly to the valley of the Attrek. The English Government is well informed of these Russian preparations, as an Anglo-Indian officer is also in Asterabad to watch the Russian agents; in addition to which, from other parts of Khorassan, English officers will report on the Russian preparations.

RUMOURS are in circulation at Vienna that the Government intends to take into consideration the advisability of fortifying Vienna, owing to the proposed increase in the German army. This scheme (says a Berlin correspondent) has not been received with great satisfaction by the Austrian press, and there prevails a certain unwillingness to understand that the reinforcement of the German army must naturally be followed by a corresponding one in the Austrian. The Austrian press argues that, as Germany is the ally of Austria, an augmentation of the German forces is almost equivalent to an increase of power in Austria, and that further demands on the military treasury would ruin the Austrian finances. The *National Zeitung*, however, has received a letter from a correspondent at Vienna stating that the Austrian Government has firmly resolved to increase the defences of the Empire. It is not yet settled whether or not Vienna is to be fortified in the same manner as Paris. Not financial but military reasons will be taken into consideration in the settlement of this question. Military authorities consider it desirable that Buda-Pesth should be fortified instead of Vienna. The necessity of beginning at once new works for fortification is unanimously recognised. The same correspondent does not doubt that the Delegations, at least the Hungarian, will grant the necessary funds. The above-named paper itself declares the present state of the Austrian defences is not sufficient, and at the same time lays particular stress on the fact that in Austria also it is thought necessary to support peace on iron columns.

SWEDISH enterprise does not intend to allow Professor Nordenskjold's discoveries to go unutilised. We read that a contract has been concluded by the Molala Shipbuilding Company, Sweden, to construct a steamer of Molala Bessemer steel, of 100-horse power, to trade between China and Siberia. The steamer is to be shipped in pieces on a vessel at Gothenburg, to go by the Nordenskjold route round North Cape up the Yenisei, to the town of Yenesciak. Thence the portions of the steamer will be conveyed in craft to Angara. The last stage, about 10 miles, will be travelled on sledges to Bajbal, and it is hoped that the steamer will be able to commence her trips on that lake by the spring of 1881.

OWING to the assurances of Monsieur Freycinet of the maintenance of good relations with Germany, the Count St. Vallier has definitively agreed to remain French Ambassador in Berlin, and his stay is considered by the Germans a peaceful sign.

THE pearl fishery at Silavaturai, Ceylon, was to be an extensive affair. A local paper, writing beforehand of the arrangements, states that there were to be squadrons of boats employed, a hundred a day. The north-west Chevaal paar is three and a half miles in length, by an average of one and a half mile broad, and considering the thickness of the deposit on the ground it is estimated that the bank contains sixty millions of oysters, so that the calculation which gives the probable result of the season's fishing as twenty millions, may be considered very safe, and the estimate of value, viz., fifteen rupees a thousand as fully within the mark. It is quite probable that the fishery may yield a nett result of Rs. 3,00,000 unless any unforeseen accident of weather, sickness or scarcity of boats should intervene.

THE Stradivarius violin, which was found by a Catholic Missionary in Mongolia, has been taken to Europe *via* Calcutta. The Abbe Verlinden, of the Belgian Mission to Mongolia, and brother of the Catholic Bishop of Dum-Dum, is in charge of it. The *Indo European Correspondence* says that the violin was given by Stradivarius himself to one of the Jesuit missionaries, who carried it with him to China, "whence it found its way to Mongolia during the persecution of Kansi, when it was carried away, for safety's sake." The violin has an inscription inside, which can be seen through a slit in the face, Antonius Stradivarius Cremonensis faciebat, anno 17 . ." The last two figures of the date are illegible.

THUS *Atlas*:—The biter is sometimes bit, as the following true story will prove: A lady with more beauty than morals was allowed by a notorious West-End dressmaker to run up a bill to the tune of 1,100*l*. One fine day the beauty was offered a present of 500*l*. by one of the numerous greenhorns who have existed from time immemorial. A mode of settling her long-standing account at once suggested itself to the fertile mind of the lady. Hurrying off to the modiste, she informed her that a gentleman was coming that day to pay 500*l*. on account, but that she must write on the receipt "Paid in full," as the gentleman thought he was paying the whole bill, and might otherwise refuse to pay anything. The bait took, and a receipt was duly given as requested. The following day the dressmaker received a polite message from the lady to say that she intended to transfer her patronage to another shop.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Gaiety Theatre, "Meg's Diversion" and "Box and Cox," 9 p. m.

Gymkhana Sports, 4-45 p. m.

Fair near the G. I. P. Railway Bridge, Byculla.

A NEW SOLICITOR.—At the High Court yesterday, Mr. Hormusjee Nusserwanjee Vakil, lately arrived from England, was sworn before Mr. Justice Kemball as a solicitor of the court.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The dock gates were opened and the bridge swung at 8-30 p. m. on Monday last, when eleven *padaos* left and three *padaos* entered the dock for transhipment cargo.

ASSAULT.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Mr. E. A. Pires, a clerk in the Dead Letter Office of the Postal Department, was fined Rs. 10 for assaulting Mr. J. C. de Souza.

ACCIDENT.—A stevedore's labourer employed on board the S. S. Ossen King, named Dadoo Lunail, on Monday last, while taking off the hatches of the upper deck, fell into the lower fore-hold, and sustained serious internal injuries. He was removed to the Goculdass Tejpal Hospital.

H. M.'s 78TH HIGHLANDERS.—The D. and G. Companies of H. M.'s 78th Highlanders, who are under orders to proceed to Baroda, will not, we are informed, leave Poona till to-day (Wednesday.) They are going in place of a detachment of the 83rd that has been ordered to relieve the detachment of the Highlanders at Sattara. It is rumoured that the Highlanders are proceeding to Baroda at the special request made by H. H. the Gaiowar.—*Deccan Herald.*

ALLEGED THEFT AT THE APOLLO FIRE HOTEL.—Mr. McDonald, who arrived from Calcutta on Friday last and is at present residing at the Apollo Fire Hotel, has reported to the police the loss of three ten pound Bank of England notes, and some Bombay and Calcutta currency notes. A gunner, named Hopkins, employed in the hotel, was arrested on suspicion, who was found in possession of two notes, one for Rs. 20 and the other Rs. 10, which complainant identified as his property.

THE GYMKHANA SPORTS.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the 2-11th Regiment at the Gymkhana Sports this afternoon:—

March.....	Fatinitza..... Suppe.
Overture	Mirella..... Gounod.
Valse.....	Alberta..... Rosati.
Selection.....	Nabucodonosor..... Verdi.
Valse.....	Les Sirenes..... Waldteufel.
Galop	Always Joyful..... Hecker.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THEFTS.—Dhondee, woman, was yesterday convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper of stealing a quantity of wool, valued Rs 5, the property of Rajoomal Asserdas, and was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment. Sonia Gunnoo was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of stealing three articles of wearing apparel, valued Rs 3-6, the property of his master, Nuthoo Setia. He was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.—Sonoo Trimbuck was also convicted yesterday by Mr. W. Webb of stealing a *surrey* and a brass vessel, valued Rs 7, the property of Baboo Bappoo, and was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

LECTURE AT THE SASSOON INSTITUTE.—A lecture upon "The Wealth of Nations" was delivered at the Sassoon Mechanics Institute last evening by Mr. W. Martin Wood. After pointing out the high estimation in which Adam Smith's exposition of the subject was held by some of the leading men of the time, the lecturer passed on to observe that the simplest definition which could be given of the wealth of nations might be expressed in two words—surplus and production; but this required to be extended thus—all that part of a nation's revenue and possessions which remained after the mere subsistence of its people had been provided for. The essential conditions under which national wealth arises and expands were an easy command of food, a genial climate in which little cost or exertion is required to ensure protection from the weather, defence from invasion and internal disorder, and strong natural boundaries. The lecturer then went on to speak of the moral and intellectual characteristics of nations as affecting their aptitude for acquiring wealth, their capacity for increasing it, and their ability to retain it, and remarked that while national wealth must have a material basis to arise from and subsist on intellectual energy and moral character are at least as patent factors in the growth of a nation's prosperity as are mineral deposits or extensive water privileges. In concluding his lecture, Mr. Martin Wood compared the aggregate values of the exports of France, Belgium, Italy, Holland and the United States with those of England, and showed that the surplus yielding power of the latter country had not fallen back.

INSTALLATION AT LODGE "CYRUS."—At the regular monthly meeting of the Lodge held at the Freemasons' Hall, Byculla, on Monday evening last, Bro. Rustomjee Merwanjee Gazder, senior warden, was installed Master of the Lodge for the ensuing twelve months. There was a good gathering of members of the Craft belonging to both Constitutions. Much regret was naturally felt and expressed at the absence of the District Grand Master of Bombay, Rt. Wor. Bro. Tyrrell Leith, now in England, and of the Deputy District Grand Master owing to an unavoidable preengagement. The installation ceremony was ably performed by Wor. Bro. Rustomjee Ardeshir, the retiring Master, who had for twenty months past ruled the Lodge with credit to himself and advantage to the members. Although this is the youngest of the four Parsee Lodges working in Bombay, its present satisfactory condition afforded very gratifying evidence of the zeal of its members in their work. A Past Master's jewel was voted to the retiring Master for his valuable services; and a sum of Rs. 50 was voted to the Irish Relief Fund. The following members were invested as office bearers for the ensuing year:—Wor. Bro. Rustomjee Ardasbir, Immediate Past Master; Bros. Rustomjee C. Jaboolee, senior warden; Merwanjee Bomonjee, junior warden; Wor. Bro. Hormusjee N. Gheesty, treasurer; Bros. Pestonjee D. Spariwalla, secretary; Rustomjee F. Wadia, senior deacon; Rustomjee Iranee, junior deacon; Eduljee Shapurjee, director of ceremonies; Dinshaw F. Wadia, inner guard; and Jamsetjee E. Treasurywalla, tyler.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 23rd February 1880.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 a.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·965
Temperature of the Air	74·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	68·7
Dew Point	66·1
Relative humidity of Air	764
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8.	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.).....	79·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.).....	66·5
General Direction of Wind*	NW, NNW, E, WNW,
Goverment of wind in 24 hours*	41.

* From midnight to midnight.

ELEPHANTS TRAVELLING BY RAIL.—Captain H. Wilberforce Clarke, R. E., has written an interesting report on the transporting of elephants by railway. The matter of most public interest is the complete success of the methods employed for getting the huge passengers into their carriages, securing them within it, and safely releasing them at the end of their journey. The difficulties at first seem to have been considerable, especially in securing the animals, so that their stupendous strength should be rendered incapable of injuring the carriage or themselves; but these were overcome by patience and ingenuity, and the fifth trial reported by Captain Clarke, which included a journey of thirty-eight miles between Howrah and Pandoon at the speed of twenty-eight miles per hour, was perfectly successful. Special wagons, of course, are needed for the transport of elephants by railway. The gauge of the Indian railway can be converted easily and inexpensively into elephant-wagons. No detail of the treatment of the animals has escaped Captain Clarke's notice, even to the provision for washing them and throwing water on their backs from time to time. There is also an appendix to the report which contains a summary of everything known of elephants, and which gives references to almost all the passages bearing upon them in the Sanskrit authors to the modern treatises of Sir Emerson Tennent, Gilchrist, and others.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 6TH FEBRUARY.

THE P. and O. S. N. Company's s.s. Nepaul, Commander J. S. Murray, arrived in harbour yesterday morning at 9 o'clock with the English Mails of the 6th inst. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr Chapman	Mr McMillan
Capt Shaw	Miss Shaw
Mr Macdonell	Capt McKean
Capt Smith	Mr T Johnston
Col Sibthorpe	Mr and Mrs Baker, 3 children, and sister
Major Coles	
Capt McCudden	Mrs S Bernieton and 2 children
Col Chanser, V C	Mr Hitchcock
Lieut Mealy	Mr R Jackson
Mr Sim	Mr and Mrs Moore
Mrs Taggart and infant	

FROM VENICE.

Mr F Lewis	Col and Mrs Chambers
Mr Dhairyavan	Col Miles
Mr Arbuthnot	

FROM BRINDISI.

Major and Mrs Blowers	Mr Towse
Major Durand	Mr Bourdillon
Major Leach, V C	Mr Young
Miss Blaney	Mr Haig
Mrs Burnett	Mr Bainbridge
Mrs Brownlow	Mr Monteath
Mrs Smallwood	Mr R O'Donoghue
Mr Finlayson	

FROM SUEZ.—Mrs Lander and 4 children.

FROM ADEN.

Mr H W Uloth	Nine Natives

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM JANUARY 31 TO FEBRUARY 6 INCLUSIVE.)

YESTERDAY the Queen opened the Session of Parliament, and the Royal Speech read upon the occasion indicated many measures for proposed legislation.

The Empress of Austria has arrived in Ireland, where she intends to spend a few weeks of the hunting season.

In the House of Lords last night the Address was moved by Lord Onslow and seconded by Lord Rosse. The debate was continued by Earl Granville, who criticized the speeches of several Ministers during the recess, and asked for information upon certain points of foreign policy. Earl Beaconsfield replied that a proposition with regard to Greece had been recently made and was under consideration. Affairs in South Africa were satisfactory, and neither there nor in Afghanistan did the Government propose annexation. He rejected the Home Rule suggestion and regretted that the leaders on the Opposition side had not spoken decidedly upon the question. After speeches from the Duke of Argyll and Lord Cranbrook, the Address was agreed to.

In the Commons the Address was moved by Colonel Moray and seconded by Mr. Corry. In the ensuing debate, Lord Hartington, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Charles Dilke, Mr. Fawcett, Mr. O'Shaughnessy, and other members took part, but eventually the Address was agreed to.

Mr. Cowen, M.P. for Newcastle, addressed his constituents on Saturday, and in a powerful speech justified his support of the foreign policy of the Government as being in consonance with national interests and Liberal traditions.

The long-contemplated experiment of firing the 38-ton gun from the Thunderer with a double charge, in order to test the accuracy of the theory that the fatal occurrence on board that ship last year had been occasioned by the insertion of a second charge, was carried into execution on Tuesday. The result was that the gun was burst into fragments.

A large meeting, consisting almost wholly of women, was held on Tuesday, at Manchester, in support of the movement for granting the Parliamentary suffrage to women. Mrs. D. M'Laren, sister of Mr. John Bright, presided, and Viscountess Harberton, Mrs. Scatcherd, Miss Sturge, and other ladies addressed the meeting.

The operative dyers, numbering 2,000, at Bradford, have struck to enforce a demand for a reduction of working hours.

The Rev. R. Matson, late curate of Membury, Devon, has been admitted as a pauper into the Union house, being without employment or means of existence.

The total amount received for the Duchess of Marlborough's Fund for the relief of Irish distress exceeds £38,000, but there is still need of further subscriptions. The Lord Mayor of Dublin's committee has received upwards of £40,000.

Several circumstances have combined to make money dearer this week, and the current rate for discounting three months' bills is 2½ per cent., or almost ½ per cent. higher than it was a week and is at present ruling. Speculation has ruled the most British Railway securities considerably above last week's level, and generally the tendency was decidedly buoyant at the last. Foreign Stocks have in a measure been neglected and present very little change. Consols have been inactive, and closed at 98¾ seller.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.—The Marquis of Anglesey Sir Chas. Pressly, K.C.B.; the Rt. Hon. Sir Geo. Hamilton Seymour, G.C.B.; Sir Dominic Corrigan; General Wm. Munro, C.B.; Lieut-Col. F. G. Hawkins, Mad. Ret.; Dr. J. Stokes, Mad. Ret.; Admiral R. Crozier; Dr. A. C. Stephens, Q.C.; the Rt. Hon. Sir W. Erle, F.R.S.; Capt. W. Fentiman, P. and O. Co.; Rev. J. T. Mansel, J. P. and D.L. for Bucks; the Rev. Canon Oakeley; Lady Phillips; the Hon. Mrs. E. Hobhouse; Lady Louisa Esmonde.

The French Chambers have been quietly proceeding with discussions upon the Educational Council Bill and the Tariff. The Paris papers comment upon the persistent references made by the German newspapers to the imputed deterioration of France to seek revenge for the disaster of 1870, and regard these utterances as inspired with a view to provoke war.

The French Budget for 1881 has been laid before the Chambers and shows an estimated surplus of nearly four million francs.

A railway collision occurred on Tuesday at Argenteuil, near Paris, by which 12 persons were killed and many others injured.

The German journals notice the continued efforts of France to increase her army and improve her military administration, and also refer to the threatening position of Russia; but an impression exists that these alarms are intended to strengthen Prince Bismarck's hands in dealing with the German Parliament, which is not altogether favourable to some of the schemes which are announced as being about to be submitted.

The conferences between the Crown Prince of Germany and Prince Bismarck are believed in Berlin to have resulted in a clear agreement as to the policy to be adopted in existing circumstances. The Crown Prince has returned to Italy, and the German Chancellor remains in Berlin actively engaged in public affairs.

A descent was made by the police on Friday upon a house in St. Petersburg, where a secret printing press was found in operation. The occupants of the apartment resisted with firearms, but two men and two women were arrested. Another man blew out his brains to avoid capture.

A new revolutionary proclamation, drawn up by students at the Russian Universities, has been circulated, in which an intention to wage inexorable war against the Russian Government is declared.

The Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath has adopted the Bosnian Administration Bill.

Princess Louise arrived at Halifax on Monday, after a stormy voyage. The Princess was met by the Marquis of Lorne, whom she accompanied the next day to Ottawa.

Mr. Parnell addressed the members of the United States' House of Representatives on Monday, but there were very many absentees. His speech was unusually moderate, but the New York Press blame the House for giving opportunity for a hostile speech against a friendly State. The feeling against intrusting Mr. Parnell with funds for relieving Irish distress is extending, but he continues to denounce the Duchess of Marlborough and the members of the Relief Committees in Dublin, as perverting to political purposes funds given for relief.

Later news from South America proves that the Chilians are in possession of a large portion of Southern Peru, and are closely blockading the entire coast.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

its paternity, for, I see a remarkable similarity of tone in it to many of the discussions we have had upon Afghanistan, and I notice that those who signed the memorial which was sent to me were very familiar names upon the subject. I always expect to see the names of two bishops on the subject. (Laughter.) Well, my lords, my answer to the Afghan memorial, imputing criminal and cruel conduct to the British soldiers, my answer to it is this. I would have the memorialists give me the documents upon which they found these statements. (Ministerial cheers.) In no instance have I had any documents. Here are charges made of the most extraordinary kind, imputing to a British general cruelty of the most criminal character, and there is not the slightest documentary evidence upon which the memorial is founded. It is something they have read in the newspapers: and I always find that these Afghan memorialists of the old school go and get a newspaper which probably favours their own views, and in this newspaper there are telegrams which are dated from places where no doubt the most accurate information can be obtained, but whether they really ever reached those places seems to me to be a matter of very great doubt. Now, not the slightest evidence has reached me which at all justifies any statement contained in the memorial. One of the persons who is charged with this sort of cruel conduct is Sir F. Roberts. Well, I do not know Sir F. Roberts except by his public conduct. I believe that no one would deny that he is, irrespective of his skill, one of the bravest men personally, and as a general rule I have not found that those who are brave are cruel. (Hear, hear.) I think not. But I did mention it to a person who has a very accurate acquaintance with Sir F. Roberts, and I asked him "What sort of man is he in action, and would he in a responsible position be extremely harsh?" He replied, "He is the most merciful man I ever met." Here is a man who has a most tremendous military responsibility, who has shown great skill in his profession, although the noble lord sneers at the march to Kabul. Here is a man of whom we have not the slightest information which would justify a single statement of the Afghan memorial, and yet this is the manner in which he is treated by his country. Her Majesty's Government have means of course to ascertain the truth upon this matter. It is a very disagreeable thing making these inquiries of General Roberts, but in making the inquiry I expressed my disbelief entirely in the whole business—(Ministerial cheers)—and I believe it will turn out like other atrocities, serve its purpose, and be stigmatised and forgotten.

The Duke of Argyll, after comparing the executions at Kabul to those at Batak, said that General Roberts was not accused of having committed a general indiscriminate massacre; but he was certainly chargeable with having had shot by his orders men who were guilty of nothing but the defence of their country. If, the noble Duke continued, he merely shot men who, he had good reason to believe, had act or part in the murder of Sir Louis Cavagnari, then I admit he was justified, but if he shot men who did nothing but resist the advance of the British troops in the invasion of their country, then I say that General Roberts committed an act as infamous as any that was ever committed by the Emperor Napoleon. Well, I will express my satisfaction at one other part of the speech of the noble earl. My noble friend behind me asked "What is your policy in Afghanistan?" The noble earl replied that that was a very inconvenient question to put. "But," he said, "we mean to go back as far as possible to the Treaty of Gandamak." My Lords, I am very glad to hear it. But that satisfaction was very much qualified by his going on to say that their policy must be governed from time to time by circumstances, and there the noble earl stopped. I thought he was going on to say "over which we have no control." Now, shall I tell the House one of the circumstances over which the Government have no control? One is the Viceroy. (Opposition cheers.) A great deal has been done by the Viceroy without the sanction of the Government. He is like a wild elephant whom they cannot control, and many of the violent actions of the Government have been due to their not being able to keep their Viceroy in order. If you are to depend upon this Viceroy I do not see how you are to be able to go back to the Treaty of Gandamak. It is much more probable that the policy which we have had published by the chairman of the Political Committee at the India Office is the policy which you will be forced into. The noble earl opposite has denied that we had provoked the hostility of the great bulk of the people of Afghanistan, but did he know the Afghans as well as Sir Henry Rawlinson? Let him read the article contributed by the latter to the *Nineteenth Century*. The chairman of their political committee at the India Office told them they had aroused the hatred of the great mass of the people of North-eastern Afghanistan, the most dangerous part of the country. He (the Duke of Argyll) should place on the paper a notice that on Friday fortnight he will call the attention of the House to the consequences of the Government policy in Afghanistan. (Hear, hear.) He will then state the whole question in a manner which he trusts will enable the House freely and fully to debate the Government policy.

The noble duke then instituted a comparison between the Treaty of Paris and the Treaty of Berlin in respect of the obligations of Turkey, and argued that under the latter each of the Powers could have a separate cause of quarrel with that country. There was no provision for joint action; and by our subsequent convention with Turkey we guaranteed her against the consequences of breaking her own promises. Again, referring to the state of matters in Afganistan, the noble duke said:—

Before he sat down he wished to ask a question of the noble viscount who would probably follow him. Did he approve of the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations at the India Office publishing a certain paper? They knew from experience that the paper would be immediately translated and sent all over Asia. It would be thought to be written after communications with the Viceroy. Sir Henry Rawlinson had previously published letters written to him on Asiatic politics by Lord Mayo, and it was extremely possible that he might be in communication with Lord Lytton. Did the noble viscount approve of a person who was known to have very strong opinions on these questions publishing by a grave recommendation that the British Government should annex Jellalabad and Kandahar, deliver Herat to Persia, and guarantee the latter State against Russia? If this policy were followed out, and ten to one the Viceroy would drive us to it if he could.—(At this point there was an inaudible interruption from the Duke of Northumberland.) Was the noble duke aware of the fact which he (the Duke of Argyll) had on very good authority that Lord Lytton disapproved so much the policy of the Government, that he wrote an elaborate paper recommending measures much more severe than those of the Government; and he sent copies of the paper home not only to members of the Council but to individual members of that House? (Oh!) On the 25th October, 1878, the Cabinet determined that the Viceroy should be instructed to send another message to Shere Ali, endeavouring to get him to give way without war. Now, what happened? The Correspondent of the *Daily News* at Simla got possession of the substance of that telegram. He could not have got it except by communication with the Government of India. (Oh!) He did not know who the correspondent was, whether he was Mr. Forbes or not; but the telegraph was employed to raise excitement in India and England against the decision of the Queen's Government. "We are humiliated by the orders which have come from the Cabinet." This was the language of the correspondent at Simla, not perhaps in the exact words but in substance. That telegram from the Imperial Government could not have been communicated to the Correspondent of the *Daily News* except by the authority of some member of the Government of India. In this way an appeal was made from her Majesty's Government to the passions of the Indian services, military and civil, which, as a high authority had said, were always in favour of war. Lord Lytton or his Government was responsible for that betrayal of political confidence.

The Earl of Hardwick—I rise to order. I really think that such statements ought not to be made in this House. The statements of the noble duke are not founded on the justice which he ought to exhibit. (Hear, hear.)

The Duke of Argyll replied that if he had made a mistake in anything he had said he would come down to-day (Friday) to correct it. But he had evidence. (Hear, hear.) He gave his evidence, and those who disputed his statement must produce their evidence. His evidence was this, that in the public papers presented to Parliament there was the message of the Imperial Goverment; and in the *Daily News* of the morning subsequent to the despatch of that telegram to India the substance of it appeared. Who communicated it? He did not say Lord Lytton did. He said some member of the Indian Government did. (Cries of "No, no.") Where such a temper was exhibited by the Government of India, they could not be sure that the pacific messages which the Cabinet sent to the Ameer was delivered under circumstances such as to secure his assent. (Hear, hear.) It must be remembered that when friendly messages came to the Ameer, he said, "It is all very well to come with these friendly messages, but in the meantime you have been taking every measure in the face of my people and my army to insult me and show that you are bent upon force." No doubt the Government of India were perfectly sincere in thinking the policy of the home Government humiliating; but they had no right to exercise their own opinion. (Cheers.)

Lord Cranbrook urged that it was unworthy of the noble duke to charge on the Governor-General or any member of the Government of India the communication to a correspondent of a telegram, which might have been obtained by intrigue. He could not control the members of the Council of India in respect of what they might think fit to publish. He believed it would turn out that not a single man had been shot by General Roberts in the circumstances referred to by the noble duke; but he would defer further observations on the point till General Roberts made his own defence. In conclusion, the noble lord expressed his conviction that the foreign policy of Her Majesty's Government had been completely successful.

The following telegram says the *Times* has been received from Sir F. Roberts:—

"Before November 12 about 73 men were executed; one the city Kotwal (magistrate) and six other men convicted of dishonouring the bodies of the officers of the Embassy, 17 for attacking escorts and having property of the Embassy in their possession, and 49 for proved murders of camp followers and implications in attack on the Residency. Since November 12 nine were executed on conviction of attacking the Residency. Up to the 15th of December, 15 more were sentenced to death for killing wounded soldiers as well as implication in attack on the Residency."

A report, with the names of all the persons executed and the charges against them is now on its way to England.

Mr. J. D. Shaston writes as follows to the *Times*:—"Sir,—As brother-in-law to General Roberts I am anxious to remove the stigma which attaches to him of executing soldiers who had fought against us. I therefore telegraphed inquiries to him on Tuesday, and have the answer enclosed. I shall be glad if you will make such use of this information as you may deem necessary and fair." The reply from the general was as follows:—"Cabul, Wednesday.—'No one executed unless convicted of attack on Residency. No soldiers shot for fighting against us. Full explanation submitted to Government, which I am confident will be considered satisfactory."

COLONEL MALLESON ON THE IMPORTANCE OF HERAT TO ENGLAND.

Colonel Malleson in the course of a lecture upon Herat said the position of Herat invested the city and the province of that name with a peculiar importance. All the conquerors of India, the English alone excepted, had penetrated into that country from the north, and all those conquerors, excepting one, had entered by the gate of Herat. The exception was the Emperor Baber, but he did possess the gate second only to Herat in importance—the gate of Candahar. The fact which invested Herat at the present moment with such extraordinary interest was that the greatest conquerors whom the world has ever seen on Asiatic ground were careful to secure the gate she represented before they penetrated beyond it. The one conqueror of India who neglected this precaution bequeathed to his children's children an heirloom of weakness which ended in the virtual overthrow of his dynasty. The Moghol monarchs never recovered the two invasions of Nadir Shah and Ahmed Shah Herat might be styled the Capital of Eastern Khorassan. Situated in the fertile valley of the Heriud, the city had been famous for the purity of its air and salubrity of its climate, the abundance and excellence of the water supply. From time immemorial the proverb had been current, "Khorassan is the oyster of the world, and Herat is its pearl." To the question asked in the early days, "Which is the most glorious city in Asia?" the stereotyped reply had been, "If you speak the truth you must say Herat." A glance at the map would show that Herat occupied a central point, on which converged the roads leading to Cabul, to Kashmir, to India on the one side, and to Bokhara, Persia, Arabia, Turkey, and even Europe on the other. Sarrakhs was the frontier town of Persia. It was the gate connecting Persia with Charjui and Bokhara. Through that gate a great Power from the north, wishing to attack Persia, must enter, or must retire baffled. Its strategical importance was enormous. Colonel MacGregor, who accompanied the relieving Persian troops in their march to it in 1875, thus spoke of it, "With regard to its strategical importance, I think a glance at the map will show that in the complications which must arise ere the Russo-Indian question can be deemed settled its future is likely to be a stirring one. Placed at the junction of roads from Herat and Mashad by the Heriud and Ab-i-Meshad valleys respectively, and at the entrance to the province of Khorassan from the north, it cannot fail to exercise a very serious influence on the momentous issue of the above question." Nor was its commercial importance less. It was admirably situated for drawing to it all the trade between Turkistan and Khorassan, and possessed enormous advantages in the excellence of its climate, its water and its soil. Such was Sarrakhs, an outpost of Persia, on the outer slopes of the great range which separated Khorassan from the desert, the slopes known as the Attack or Skirt, passing the home of the Turcomans, and but seventy miles from the ruined castle of Merv. Behind it its communications alike with Mashad and Herat were secure. It need fear only an attack from the front; and in the front it was covered first by nearly seventy miles of desert, then by Merv, then by the one hundred and forty-two miles of desert which intervened between Merv and the Oxus (Charjui). What a contrast to her was presented by Merv, the other point of communication between Herat and the desert! Merv had been an ancient and famous city. She owed her prosperity mainly to her position—near the Murghab—and the fertility caused by the waters of that river, conducted to the plains which surrounded it by a canal. But during the anarchy and misrule which prevailed at the beginning of the present century, the dam on the Murghab, which brought the waters into the canal, was broken down, and the lands, deprived of nutriment, became sterile and valueless. Merv felt the consequence. The once magnificent city was now represented by a ruined castle. The question then arose wherin consisted the value of a place of which every one had heard and heard so much? It at once could not consist in the splendour of the town, for its buildings had crumbled away. It could not consist in the fertility of the soil, for, according to the testimony of Captain Abbott, the soil had not the strength to bear any but the poorer kinds of grain. It could not consist in the hundred mud huts occupied by the Turcomans, for those huts possed no intrinsic worth. Wherein then did the value consist, the value which threatened to make of Merv a battlefield? There was but one possible answer. The value of Merv consisted in the situation commanding the two outlets into the most fertile country in the world. The one of these led by the valley of the Murghab and Heriud to Herat, the other across the desert of Merv to Sarrakhs. Sarrakhs was more, even, than the key of Persia. It commanded the second and the easier road, the road by the Heriud valley to Herat. In this way and no other was Merv valuable. No great Power would dream of conquering that ruined town or those hundred mud huts merely for the purpose of rebuilding the one or of summering in the other. The march on Merv of a great Power meant that that great Power had an ulterior object. It could not mean to halt at a place in comparison with which the desert was a paradise. The announcement, then, by a great Power of its intention to march on and occupy Merv would be the announcement of an intention to march and take up a position menacing Persia and Sarrakhs with its right wing, the line of the Murghab and Herat with its left. It was certain—in the fitness of things it was necessary—that such a menace must be followed by prompt action, for it was impossible that an army should rest at Merv. An important logical deduction resulted from the above argument. Let Sarrakhs and Herat be made impregnable. The world might then listen with the most complete composure to the largest amount of swagger regarding a march by a great northern Power on Merv.

THE BRITISH IN AFGHANISTAN.

The following memorial, signed by (amongst others) the Duke of Westminster, the Bishops of Oxford and Exeter, Sir A. Hobhouse, Sir T. Fowell Buxton, Sir Charles Trevelyan, Mr. Chamberlain, M. P., J. A. Froude, the Rev. Dr. Allon, and many others has been forwarded to the Prime Minister:—

My Lord, we have heard with surprise and grief the account of certain acts committed by the British authorities in Afghanistan, which we believe to be contrary to the practices of civilised warfare, and certain to be followed by disaster and dishonour. In proclaiming that all who opposed the British forces would be treated as rebels, that those who had instigated the resistance would be punished without mercy, and in offering rewards for any person who had fought against his troops, the general in command took a course which cannot be justified either by public law or by the customs of civilised armies in the field. A national resistance to invasion cannot with justice be converted into mutiny and insurrection by a proclamation of the invaders; much more so when the invaders have themselves destroyed such government and organisation as previously existed in the country. We make no reference to anything that has been done during actual operations in the field, or to the execution of those who were fairly convicted of murder; but we desire to point out how grave a thing it is that soldiers on a campaign should deliberately put their prisoners to death on political grounds and on a technical charge of rebelion. It appears that the general in command having obtained possession of Cabul and the territory around it, instituted a systematic search, not only for those who had been accomplices in the attack on the British Envoy, but for those who had taken an active part in the defence of their country. The accounts published under a strict military censorship inform us that in a series of public executions a considerable number of Afghans have been hung by the orders of British officers, with no military object, but as a measure of political vengeance. Against some of these, we are told, there was evidence that they had a share in the attack on the Envoy; others, and amongst them a chief priest, were put to death on the general ground of having fought in the enemy's ranks or having been prominent in the defence. These executions took place at a time when there was no active resistance in arms; those executed were prisoners either previously taken in fight or arrested in their homes. In some cases at least men were hung on the spot, on the sole evidence that their names were found on the lists of particular regiments. We are told that after the bloody combats of December, the general, on retaking Cabul, returned to the system of hanging prisoners on political as distinct from military grounds. A pardon has now been proclaimed; but this pardon rests on the principle that those who defend their country from invasion are committing a crime. And it reserves leaders of that defence for special punishment. Such proceedings are in violation of the practices of civilised warfare. They treat the invasion of an independent nation as if it were the sanguinary repression of a domestic insurrection. They have inflamed the hostility of the Afghan people, and they must make it permanent. We ask Her Majesty's Government to institute an inquiry into acts which affect the honour of the nation, of the army, and of the Sovereign.

It is said that this memorial will be followed, should the prayer of the memorialists not be granted, by an address to the Crown.

MR. PARNELL IN AMERICA.

FAILURE OF HIS MISSION.

Although Mr. Parnell continues his tour in the United States, it is said that his mission will be an utter failure. A telegram to the *Daily News* of Feb. 4 says:—

Mr. Parnell's attacks upon the Duchess of Marlborough's and the Mansion House Committee are universally condemned, and probably will complete the ruin of his mission, which is already discredited by his violent language and frequent exhibitions of bad temper. The entire American press censures him in unsparing terms. The *New York Tribune* says that, as far as the Americans are concerned, the visit has been a dead failure. The *New York World* calls his reference to the Duchess of Marlborough a violation of public decency, and his assault on the Mansion House Committee unfounded and scandalous. It thinks that the purses of all persons who are not parted from their money with proverbial ease and promptness should henceforth be closed against him. The *New York Times* says that his conduct is not unlikely to send a number of his countrymen to an untimely grave. The St. Louis *Globe*, a Democratic paper, pronounces the attack on the Duchess of Marlborough a shameless abuse of free speech, and says that the only way to teach decency to such men is to pelt them with eggs. The *Boston Post* calls the attack an unworthy, unmanly act, and thinks that the sooner Mr. Parnell returns home the better. The *Providence Press* says the attack shows Mr. Parnell to be as ignorant of history as of good manners. The *Providence Journal* compares Mr. Parnell to Denis Kearney. The *New York Advertiser* calls him rabid and malevolent. The quarrel with the *New York Herald* continues, with decided advantage to the paper. The other papers pay little attention to Mr. Parnell's movements. The public interest has almost wholly died out. The resolution of the House of Representatives, allowing him to use their hall for an address, is sustained by many precedents, but is condemned by all parties as a vulgar concession to the Irish vote. Only one or two Congressmen appeared at the meeting. There are very brief reports in the papers. Unwillingness is shown everywhere to subscribe money to Mr. Parnell's relief fund. Mr. Parnell having addressed a warning against the Mansion House Fund to the Irish Relief Fund Committee at Baltimore, the chairman of that organisation replies in a curt, pointed note, that the committee entrusted with the funds is also charged with their proper distribution, and has made arrangements for that purpose. The visit to Montreal is indefinitely postponed. Public feeling in Canada is very strong against Mr. Parnell. There have been large collections in all the Catholic churches here, and the money will be sent to the Irish bishops.

THE LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN AND THE LORD-LIEUTENANT.

The Tipperary Independent Club having passed a vote of thanks to Mr. Gray, member for the county and Lord Mayor of Dublin, for presiding at the meeting of Irish members, which caused the Lord-Lieutenant to refuse to dine at the Mansion House, the Lord Mayor has addressed a letter to the club, in which he says:—

My first duty acting as Lord Mayor, was to protect the interests of the Corporation and of the citizens of Dublin, if I could do so without sacrifice of principle. Had I acted otherwise than as I did, I would have placed the Corporation and city in a false position, and would, besides, have enabled the Government to retrieve their initial blunder. For precisely the same reason I attended the Levee. I attended the Drawing-room. The Duke of Marlborough, in adducing as one of his reasons for not attending the dinner my having presided over a meeting at which a resolution was passed in relation to the measures which Her Majesty's Government have taken of the relief of the distress existing in parts of the country, that resolution being simply a vote of censure on the Government policy, voluntarily descended from his position as representative of the Government and constituted himself the representative of a political party. This fact cannot, I trust, but lead to a discussion in Parliament of the present mode of appointing the Viceroy in Ireland, which may be productive of important results. I hold that the Viceroy should be a non-political personage, as in India and the colonies, instead of being a member of the Government of the day. By attending the levee of the Viceroy I recognised and showed my respect for the holder of the office and for the Sovereign whom he represents and indicated my opinion that that respect should be paid to the office irrespective of the action of its holder. I subsequently received an invitation to the State dinner on the 29th at Dublin Castle. Such an invitation is in Court etiquette considered equivalent to a command which nothing but sickness excuses. I could not take this view of the matter, however, but thought that if the Duke of Marlborough could not dine with the Lord Mayor, the Lord Mayor was not called upon to dine with the Duke of Marlborough; and so I declined the invitation. Had I under the circumstances done anything to compromise the undoubtedly advantageous position in which the Duke of Marlborough's mistaken tactics had placed the Irish party, and of which I hope they will know how to take advantage at the proper time—I hold that I would have been false to them as well as to the Corporation and to the city of Dublin generally, for the sake of gaining a little cheap personal popularity in Ireland with the unthinking.

CETYWAYO'S STORY OF THE ZULU WAR.

Macmillan's Magazine for February contains an article which gives Cetywayo's account of the Zulu nation and the war. It has been taken down from the lips of Cetywayo by Capt. J. Rascombe Poole, R.A., who conducted the ex-King from Zululand to Cape Town, and is now in charge of him there.—

The history and traditions of the Zulus are handed down by word of mouth, and this chiefly by the kings and indunas. But as Cetywayo is not capable of giving a long consecutive narrative, the present narrative is the result of many weeks' interviews and interrogation. The King gives an account of the Zulu tribe, of Chaka's birth, boyhood, reign, and violent death; of Dingarn, and the murder by Dingaan of all his brothers except Panda; of the reign of Panda; of Cetywayo's accession and coronation; witchcraft among the Zulus; the boundary dispute with the Boers; the Sirayo affair; the ultimatum; the war from the Zulu point of view; and the flight of Cetywayo. The following extract describes Cetywayo's account of the war and his programme:—

As soon as the English troops had crossed into Zululand, Cetywayo called out the whole of his army and sent out three armies to meet the three English columns; he held, in person, a very large reserve at Ulundi, quite equal to the three armies he had sent out. He was afraid of a mounted force making a dash past one of these armies into the heart of the country; he also expected a column to march from Port Durnford or Lagoa Bay, as shipping had been seen passing up the coast, and especially close in land at St. Lucia Bay. The army sent against Brigadier Wood was under Mahubulana, the one against Glyn under Ushingwayo, and that against Pearson under Godidi. They had orders to drive back the columns, and were not hampered with any particular instructions, but were left to act independently as they thought best. The people in each district were ordered to keep "look-outs" and send in information. The Boer people were told to send messengers to Natal and the Transvaal to collect what information they could, and also to Delagoa Bay. Some time before this Cetywayo sent to Basutoland to Mapako to send him a doctor to doctor his people, as he did not send any spies or messengers into Basutoland or the Transvaal. Cetywayo also sent messengers to Secocoeni, but he asserts that he entered into no arrangements whatever with him, as he wished to be able to say, should Boers go against him, that he acted entirely on the defensive. As war originally going to send to Secocoeni's country for some young bullocks that he wanted for breeding purposes, and so took this opportunity of informing him of what had happened. Cetywayo hoped that as soon as the English columns drove them out of the country, defend his border, and then arrange a peace. He knew the English in Natal could not bring a very large force into the field; but he had often been told by them that they were in his country that they had a very large army beyond the sea. He knew that if the English persevered in the war he would get the worst of it in the end.

The first news that reached Cetywayo of the doings of his three armies was by a messenger, who said that the camp of the middle column from Rorke's Drift had been taken and pundered, and nearly the whole of the English column destroyed. The messenger said he saw on his way to the rest of the English column returning, that when he left he thought the whole of the column had been destroyed; he spoke of it as a great victory. After this came the news that Godidi's army had been defeated by Pearson, and had scattered; and the next day or so came the news that the army sent against Wood had been defeated, and had scattered and gone to their homes. Of the Rorke's Drift fight, Cetywayo received most imperfect news. Dabulamanzi reported that he had successfully stormed and taken "the house" (the hospital); he attacked, and then retreated, but admitted he had suffered heavily. The army that had fought at Isandhlwana had lost very heavily. It remained encamped close to the battle-field for three days, during which time the large number of the wounded, including two sons of Utshigwayo, whom they could not move; many of the wounded were in a dying state. They buried a large number of their dead. It was ten days before they returned to Ulundi, and then the indunas, and quite a small part of the army, was all that appeared; most had gone to their homes with their wounded or their plunder. Cetywayo was much disturbed at finding his losses so heavy; one regiment alone had lost over 500 men at Isandhlwana. Cetywayo asked the indunas for what reason they reached Ulundi where the guns and plunder were, and also how it was that they had not taken any officers prisoners? They told him that the guns were left on the battle-field, and that one was capsized and broken; as for taking officers prisoners, that was impossible in the heat of the fight, and especially as the white men fought to the last, so could not have been taken prisoners; besides, they could not tell an officer from a soldier. Cetywayo replied that officers were armed with swords, and the soldiers with rifles, and added, "Don't you see how useful it would have been to me to have damo esh officers as prisoners?" He was altogether much displeased. As the army had scattered, and they had not brought the guns and plunder to him, he sent down orders to the people in the neighbourhood of Isandhlwana to collect and bring to him the two guns, and all the ammunition, &c., that was left on the ground at Isandhlwana. The guns did not reach Ulundi until about the time the army was collected for the attack on Wood at Kambula. Meanwhile Cetywayo collected an army in the district around Etchowe to hem in Pearson. The Zulu force sent against the column from Rorke's Drift was a regular army organised at Ulundi. The force investing Pearson at Etchowe was made up of men living in the coast country. A portion were employed investing the place, and the remainder were kept at the different district kraals ready to form an army to meet any force sent to relieve Pearson, or to attack him should he attempt to retire. The whole of this force was present at the action at Gingihlovo. The attack was delayed some two hours, to enable the investing force to join the army that had been collected from the district kraals.

A regular army was organised at Ulundi and sent against Wood towards the end of March. Men of all regiments were called up, except those leaving in the coast country. The attack on Kambula was premature, and not as was intended. Umnyama, Cetywayo's Prime Minister, commanded. His plans were to advance on Kambula, encamp close by, harass the camp by attacking the horses and cattle when out at pasture, and worry the garrison in every possible way, so as to force Wood to come out and fight in the open. He did not attack Kambula on the 28th, firing was heard on the Zlobane mountain, and part of the army took part in that engagement. The success of the Zulus there greatly elated them, and they thought if they attacked the camp next day they would obtain an easy victory. Umnyama was short of a powerful contingent, the Abaqulusi regiment, which had not yet joined him. He still intended to stand by his original plans, and gave orders accordingly: but an insubordinate regiment—the Ingobamakosi—said they would attack, and actually advanced to do so, contrary to orders. Umnyama seeing this, then decided to attack with his whole army. The Abaqulusi regiment did not arrive in time to take part in the action. The Mgobamakosi regiment composed the right horn. The Zulu losses were very heavy, nearly, if not quite, equal to their losses at Isandhlwana. During June and July, Cetywayo had decided on no definite plan of operations. He received information that Lord Chelmsford's division and General Crealock's would meet on the Emtonjaneni, and move together on Ulundi. On the arrival of Lord Chelmsford's force there, he saw that it was impossible for General Crealockto come up in time, he decided to give his whole attention to Lord Chelmsford. He called up men from all the districts, leaving only a few in the coast country to protect the cattle and, if possible, to drive them out of the reach of General Crealock's cavalry. Meanwhile Cetywayo sent peace messages to Lord Chelmsford and General Crealock with tusks. He saw that the war must go against him but his people were headstrong and insisted on fighting.

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THE BOMBAY SALT ACT, 1873—With Notification regarding Shipments of Salt to Calcutta.
THE SALT ACT, 1877.
THE STAMP ACT, 1879—With Notifications and Rules made by the Governor-General in Council since passing the Act.
THE INDIAN PORTS ACT, 1875.
THE NATIVE PASSENGER SHIPS ACT, 1876.
THE ABKARI ACT, 1878—With Rules and Notifications made by the Government since passing the Act.
PERIODICAL SURVEY OF STEAM VESSELS ACT, 1864—With Rules and Regulations made by the Governor in Council for the guidance of Shipwright and Engineer Surveyors, &c.
THE STEAM VESSEL SURVEY AMENDMENT ACT, 1873.
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For carrying small quantities of Pure Block Ice for the Table, and in which Ice is preserved a very large number of hours, equal to the three armies he had sent out. He was afraid of a mounted force making a dash past one of these armies into the heart of the country; he also expected a column to march from Port Durnford or Lagoa Bay, as shipping had been seen passing up the coast, and especially close in land at St. Lucia Bay. The army sent against Brigadier Wood was under Mahubulana, the one against Glyn under Ushingwayo, and that against Pearson under Godidi. They had orders to drive back the columns, and were not hampered with any particular instructions, but were left to act independently as they thought best. The people in each district were ordered to keep "look-outs" and send in information. The Boer people were told to send messengers to Natal and the Transvaal to collect what information they could, and also to Delagoa Bay. Some time before this Cetywayo sent to Basutoland to Mapako to send him a doctor to doctor his people, as he did not send any spies or messengers into Basutoland or the Transvaal. Cetywayo also sent messengers to Secocoeni, but he asserts that he entered into no arrangements whatever with him, as he wished to be able to say, should Boers go against him, that he acted entirely on the defensive. As war originally going to send to Secocoeni's country for some young bullocks that he wanted for breeding purposes, and so took this opportunity of informing him of what had happened. Cetywayo hoped that as soon as the English columns drove them out of the country, defend his border, and then arrange a peace. He knew the English in Natal could not bring a very large force into the field; but he had often been told by them that they were in his country that they had a very large army beyond the sea. He knew that if the English persevered in the war he would get the worst of it in the end.
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STRONG WICKER BASKETS, WITH DIVISIONS AND STRAPS.
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Forms a Luxurious Bed, Couch, or Seat. It supports every part of the body evenly and completely, and the rest in it is surprisingly enjoyable and refreshing. From Rs. 10.
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PARISIAN NEW BOTTLE-COOLER.
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With Screw Top and Metal Drinking Cup.
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Which consist of a Tumbler and of a Wine and Champagne Cup combined. The combination gifts compactly into the Tumbler, and is richly electro-silvered and plated on Nickel Silver, with engine-turned body and richly gilt inside. Cash price Rs. 32.
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